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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1864. { NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. 28 tf

C. H. SUMMERSETT,
MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LEGS,
HILTON, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.

AFTER many experiments, and considerable expense, the subscriber has succeeded in producing neat, light, serviceable ARTIFICIAL LEGS, to be fitted either above or below the knee. These Legs have been examined by physicians and others capable of judging, and have been highly approved. Disabled soldiers and others desiring ARTIFICIAL LIMBS will be furnished on as reasonable terms as possible. Address as above.

July 21, 1864 26S 6t—44 2t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 28, 1864.

Which Is It?

Mr. HOLDEN denounces secession, and the war growing out of it, yet Mr. HOLDEN voted for and signed the ordinance which severed the connection between North Carolina and the United States government. Mr. HOLDEN is a model peace man, and denounces all who go for prosecuting the war until our independence is achieved, and yet Mr. HOLDEN is the author, so far as North Carolina is concerned, of the expression, "the last man and the last dollar," having pledged both in support of the ordinance of secession from the Northern Union, and of adhesion to the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. HOLDEN's supporters—secret or open—talk much about the best peace obtainable and negotiations therefor. A queer attempt on the part of Mr. CLAY, ex Senator from Alabama, and Professor HALCOMBE, of Virginia, to say nothing of the inevitable GEORGE N. SANDERS, has drawn from ABRAHAM LINCOLN the following manifesto, setting forth the basis upon which the Executive Government of the United States will consent to consider propositions of peace:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This, as Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE remark, precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy, steadily adhered to by LINCOLN, of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with those he calls rebels, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Yankees and sued to LINCOLN for mercy. These are the only negotiations that can now be instituted with LINCOLN, and Mr. HOLDEN, who is an intelligent and well-informed man knows this.

Under these circumstances, every reflecting man who has read Mr. HOLDEN's disingenuous outcry made by Mr. HOLDEN and his friends about negotiations for peace and the best terms obtainable, must come to one of two conclusions:—Either Mr. HOLDEN, this Secessionist who voted for and signed the ordinance of secession passed by the Convention of North Carolina on the 20th May, 1861, and pledged "the last man and the last dollar" for the maintenance of that action, must have become an arrant "submissionist"—(a word once habitually used by Mr. HOLDEN "for political purposes")—or he must be deceiving the people, and all the outcry raised by him must be a humbug and a cheat.—Judge ye which. There are the two alternatives. If Mr. HOLDEN really gives up the ship and is willing to negotiate on the terms dictated by LINCOLN as late as July 18, 1864, then, evidently, Mr. HOLDEN is no man for Governor of this or any other Southern State, having the slightest respect for its own honor and manhood. If he does not give up the ship, if he is not a submissionist and unfaithful to the cause in which the South is engaged, he certainly is guilty of making false representations to depress the people and prepare them for submission, and holding out false promises of peace, as the result of negotiations which he cannot but know are at present out of the question.

In either case, Mr. HOLDEN appears in an unenviable light—he occupies a position that cannot recommend him to any true friend of the State or of the Confederacy, of honor or of fair dealing.

Work and Vote.

We would say a few words to the friends of Governor VANCE—to all who desire that he and not Mr. HOLDEN should be elected Governor of North Carolina, whether Governor VANCE be their first choice or not.

We believe that Governor VANCE will be re-elected. But we know that a mere preference for Governor VANCE over his competitor will not elect the former.—If you prefer Governor VANCE to Mr. HOLDEN, it is your duty to vote for Governor VANCE and thus secure his election and defeat that of his competitor. Votes and not preferences carry elections.

Be assured of this much:—Mr. HOLDEN is an old campaigner. He knows how to manage the ropes and pull the wires as well as any man in the State; indeed we think he understands this business better than any man in North Carolina. If you were going to bet you might bet safely that all *his* strength will be brought out. *He* will lose no votes for want of work and organization. His forces are well drilled and thoroughly organized, much more thoroughly than those of Governor VANCE.

Remember, that the man who simply prefers Governor VANCE to Mr. HOLDEN, and yet does not vote for him, gives Mr. HOLDEN a half-vote, for to that does his neglect to vote against him amount. We do not know how the thing may stand, but we should not be suprised if every vote would be required to secure Gov. VANCE's election;—we know that every vote will be needed to roll up such a majority as will exert a moral influence, and vindicate the fair fame of our State.

We are sorry to say it, for it looks like bearing witness against members or at least attaches of our own profession, but truth compels us to say it, that with few exceptions, army correspondents are army evils, necessary perhaps, but generally evils. Nearly always partizans—for they are bound to fall into the hands of some clique—their accounts of actions or movements are seldom or never impartial. They soon adopt some pet object for laudation, and instal some other into the equally desirable position of a pet aversion. We do not wonder that generals both in our army and in the army of the enemy have been down upon sundry of these gentry.

Let us look at an instance before us. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has a correspondent with or near the army of Tennessee. That correspondent is bitterly opposed to the President, and for the sake of opposition to the President takes or appears to take the part of General JOHNSTON.

Sometime since this correspondent set afloat the rumour that General JOHNSTON was restrained from fighting by orders from Richmond. This turns out to have been directly the opposite of truth, and the correspondent either knew that it was so, or he knew nothing about it, and ought to have said nothing. The administration really desired and expected General JOHNSTON to have fought for the defence of upper Georgia as well as for that of Atlanta. But General JOHNSTON did not and would not, and this same correspondent that tried to find fault with the Government on the ground that it kept General JOHNSTON from fighting, now attacks it because it removes General JOHNSTON for not fighting. He tells a story about General HOOD. "General HOOD, *they say*, telegraphed yesterday, 'Myself and every officer and soldier in this army desire that General JOHNSTON will continue in command.'" A very convenient cover this phrase, "they say," but we feel assured that whether they say it or not, the thing is not so. General HOOD's last order shows plainly what he thinks of this thing of being continually flanked out of positions, and is inconsistent with the idea of his sending any such despatch. Who are "they?"

We have evidence that the fruit crop has not all failed. We have nearly a bushel of evidence on the apple question, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of R. C. MURPHY, Esq., of this County. The apples are of different varieties and of excellent quality. Indeed there would appear to have been no ground for the fears in regard to the failure of the apple crop which some insisted on spreading this spring. Mr. MURPHY has our best thanks.

Two make a pair, but Aunt JUDY don't understand it that way. "How do you sell them, Aunty?" was the question asked yesterday. "Two pair for a dollar," said that colored woman. We took up four, which in our innocence we thought constituted two pairs, but Judith (not she who slewed Holofernes,) remonstrated. "Lord Massa, dey aint apples, dey pairs, pairs, one of 'em's a pair." The colored lady was not strong on orthography, but she carried her point. May be the old lady was right—they may have been pears—and now that we think of it they had a shape that reminded us of the heads of LOUIS PHILIPPE in the caricatures.

Why are not pears more generally cultivated? There is nothing more delicious than a rich, ripe and melting pear. Skillful pomologists inform us that their cultivation is quite practicable, and promises to be highly successful all through our State, even in the low country.

HEALTH, Inscribed to the *Soldiers*, by ARCHIBALD ARNS MCBRIDE, *of the Charleston Navy*. Charleston, S. C.: A. E. MILLER & Co., 1861.

This little pamphlet of eleven pages is plain and easily understood, and is calculated to do good if its suggestions be carefully attended to. Mr. MCBRIDE, the writer, a native of this State, says, that "though, in consequence of the confusion of the times, he has not yet taken his degree, still, as he has carefully completed the regular course of medicine, he feels that he has a right to speak on medical matters."

AFTER having been cool for a few days, the weather has again set in hot and oppressive, sultry. During the present month, and part of next, meats and other things decompose sooner, and at a lower temperature than in June.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Who will support the election of Zebulon B Vance for Governor of North Carolina? Why both the old Whig and Democratic parties. Yes, every intelligent and patriotic man in North Carolina, no matter to which of these old parties he formerly belonged, will vote for Zebulon B. Vance, i. e., if he votes at all. Well, now who will support the election of William W. Holden? Why not a man in the State who is not either a coward or a tory, an extortioner or a speculator. Let us see,—cowards and tories will vote for him because, rather than fight for their property, their liberty, and their lives, they prefer subjugation; prefer to see North Carolina re-connected with the Lincoln Government (in which she would have about as much weight as she would have in the British Parliament,) —have her slaves set free, and elevated by law to a level with her white population, and all hands, white, yellow and black, made to hew wood and draw water for the Yankees for the next thousand years, and the balance of our property confiscated to pay Abraham Lincoln's war debt. And as for the extortioners and speculators, although they are persuading those who know no better, that the way to bring peace about is to vote for William W. Holden—they know very well themselves that the way to bring about peace is for all hands to come out in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. But they are opposed to peace, for what? Why to enable them to accumulate large fortunes by extorting from their poor neighbors unprecedented and shameful prices for what they have to sell; by taking the advantage of the necessities of the country. Extortioners and speculators persuading weak minded men, who are in favor of peace, to vote for Holden, when they know his election would prolong the war!!! Now, what effect has Holdenism had? What purpose has it answered in North Carolina? Why, it has benefitted extortioners and speculators,—encouraged the Yankees to prolong the war, and has induced many of our poor soldiers to desert the army and be hung up like dogs; twenty-two poor fellows induced to desert the army and be hung in Kinston last Spring by reading the Standard, and listening to the teachings of Holden. Now, the Holdenites have started a new "order," for the purpose of imposing upon those who have not intelligence enough to see through it. They call it the "H. O. A." society, which, I suppose, means "Hang One and All," which society, if he is not a member of, was no doubt started by Holden. For what would not this corrupt, wicked, inconsistent, shuffling political compass-boxing traitor advocate or wink at to answer his own ends? Who does not know that he would advocate either secession or consolidation, union or disunion, slavery or anti slavery? But after all of his appeals to the passions and prejudices of cowards and tories, extortioners and speculators, I predict that he will be beaten two to one.—That the old Whig and Democratic parties, who have united for that purpose, will carry at least two-thirds of the State for Zebulon B. Vance! TUCKAHOE.

Lenoir County, N. C.

N. B.—If all the true friends of North Carolina in this county, who desire the election of that sound old patriot, and "noblest Roman of them all," John W. Wooten, Esq., will go to the polls on the 4th of August and vote for him, there is no doubt of his election by a large majority.

TUCKAHOE.

BRITISH OPINION OF NAVAL CHAIN ARMOR—THE GUNNERY OF THE ALABAMA.

In the House of Lords on the 4th of July the Earl of Hardwicke, adverting to the details of the recent conflict between the Alabama and the Kearsage, asked the noble duke at the head of the admiralty whether his attention had been directed to the question of protecting ships-of-war by chain armor. The subject was not a new one, for it had been discussed in a letter written in 1862 to the noble lord at the head of the government by an iron master resident at Belfast, in which he drew attention to the important results which might be gained by suspending chains over a ship's sides to act as a foil against shot.

The Duke of Somerset said the defence afforded by the chain-plating to the Kearsage must have been very small, for it only extended over a space about thirty-six feet in length, and the chain was of the kind known as one and three-fourth inch. The firing from the Alabama could not have been good, for this strip of plating was only struck twice during the engagement; one of the shots glanced off, and the other which was the only one that hit the armor fairly, pierced it and lodged in the side of the vessel. At the same time, it was known that the Alabama entered upon the contest under great disadvantage, her powder being either damp or very bad, and the vesself herself in a very unfit state.

Two or three years ago the admiralty made some experiments with chain armor, and the result was that with a common sixty-eight pounder and cast iron shot it was knocked all to pieces, so that against steel projectiles it would afford no defence whatever. It did not at all follow that, as a make shift, it would not be better than nothing, and at long distances, as in this case, it had some advantages. But what the admiralty had to decide was—given a certain weight; how to apply it most effectively for the defence of a ship. (Hear.) Some time ago the noble earl opposite expressed a doubt whether guns weighing six and a half tons each would not be found too heavy for broadside purposes. He has since ascertained that the two eleven inch guns on board the Kearsage, one before and the other abaft the mainmast, weighed each seven and three quarter tons. The real conclusions to be drawn from the conflict between the Kearsage and Alabama were that very powerful guns and very speedy vessels were required. The speed of the Kearsage gave her great superiority over the Alabama, which, moreover, was not built for fighting purposes, but mainly with a view to cruising. Experiments had shown conclusively that the continuous surface of armor plate yielded great advantages over interrupted surfaces like bar iron or chain covering.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ATLANTA.—The alarm of fire was sounded about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. Owing to the departure of a large number of firemen employed in the various machine shops removed from the city, the firemen were not out in full force. When first discovered a dense black smoke was seen issuing from the entire roof of Connally's building, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. During the first half hour the firemen subdued the flames to such an extent that it was hoped the building would be saved with the loss of the first story, but the supply of water giving out, the fire gained such headway that it was impossible to check its progress.

The flames spread rapidly, and the heat was intense. The building is a complete wreck this morning, the walls having fallen. The fire was prevented from spreading by two solid brick walls, flanking it. That it was the work of an incendiary there can be but little doubt, as several attempts have been made to fire it. We understand that private watchmen were engaged in watching every entrance to the main building. There was a large amount of goods damaged by removal and stolen. Men, in the garb of soldiers and firemen, having stolen their livery to serve their own propensities, marched boldly in the stores and carried off whatever they could find. They also gutted McPherson's book store and Mead's drug store.

Connally's building was a fine three story building, estimated at fully $100,000. Whether he was insured or not, we could not ascertain.

C. Powell, auctioneer, with many of his consignors, sustained a heavy loss. The loss of Mr. Ohly, tailor, next adjoining, we presume was not very large. On the second floor, Maj. J. F. Cummings saved nearly everything.

The Atlanta Register lost several cases of type, stands, and an imposing stone.

Adjoining this was J. N. Beach's fine building, valued also at $100,000, which was destroyed. The drug store of L. S. Mead & Co., on the first floor, with much of its valuable contents, was destroyed. The loss will probably be over $50,000.

The bookstore of J. McPherson and a portion of its contents was destroyed. About one half of his stock was saved. We believe his loss will be covered by insurance. His match factory at Decatur was burned by the Federals yesterday.

R. J. Maynard's bookbindery, in the cellar of McPherson's store, was consumed, inflicting a severe loss upon the owner, an industrious and worthy man. On the second floor, T. S. Reynolds, job printer and envelope manufacturer, lost a medium hand press and two envelope machines. His loss will reach $3,000, no insurance. On the third floor Mr. J. P. Mason, book binder, did not save anything. The loss will fall heavily upon him.

The few firemen in the city remained promptly at their post until morning. The aggregate losses of buildings and contents will not fall far short of $500 000.

Memphis Appeal.

The Florida.

The following narrative of some of her recent operations will interest our readers:

From the Philadelphia Press, July 12.

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA.

The whaler Golconda, on its return from a five years' whaling cruise, started from Talcahuana, Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New Bedford, Mass.—On Friday morning last, while in latitude 37 degrees 30 minutes, the Golconda perceived a vessel sailing under the U. States flag towards her. The Golconda put up the American colors. As soon as she had done so the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors.

The craft, which then proved to be the Florida, fired a signal gun, and commanded the Golconda to heave to. The Florida then came alongside the Golconda and demanded where she was from and where bound. The officer in command of the Florida then informed the Golconda that they would board her. A Lieutenant from the Florida then came on board and demanded an inspection of the papers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Capt. Winslow, of the Golconda, that his vessel was the prize of the Confederate States steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the Florida, and the Golconda was fired. She had aboard 1800 barrels of oil, which were entirely destroyed, 1050 barrels were on freight, and 750 barrels belonged to the crew. The oil, which had been obtained on the cruise, with the exception of the 750 barrels, had been disposed of at Talcahuana.

The vessel belongs to one Howland, of New Brunswick, Me; is five years old, and 800 tons burden. She is valued at $97,000, not a dollar of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers and crew were kept aboard the Florida till Sunday, when the officers, together with the Captain of the Margaret Y. Davis, were put aboard an English schooner, which was hailed by the Florida, and was bound to Nassau.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS.

One of the crew of the schooner Margaret Y. Davis informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of gunpowder, and were returning to New York in ballast. They were in latitude 37 degrees, longitude 74 degrees, on Saturday, early in the morning, when they were hailed by what afterwards proved to be the Florida. An officer from that vessel boarded her, and informed them, after demanding and inspecting their papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then put aboard the Florida and the schooner set fire to and destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, and was insured with war risk.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENENLAND.

Captain Verdin, of the steam tug America, has informed us that he had in tow the bark Greenland, bound from this port to Pensacola, laden with coal.—On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock while, off Cape Henry, E. by S. 60 miles, he spied a suspicious looking steamer making towards them. When three miles distant he thought it would not be safe to allow his vessel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The craft, which they soon found to be the Florida, put on all steam and sail, and made after them. The Florida chased the America for about an hour, and then gave up the chase.—The America, then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the Ino, which was sent to cruise for the Florida. The Florida had in the meantime captured the Greenland.

This vessel was in command of Capt. Everett. Her officers and crew were taken on board the Florida.—The vessel and cargo were valued at about $300,000, and we are informed, are fully insured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY.

The bark General Berry, under command of Captain Hooper, who has given us the information, was bound for Fortress Monroe, from New York, laden with hay for the Government. When off Chincoteague, W. N. W., twenty miles, at 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, was hailed by the Florida. The Berry carried lights, or the Captain believes they would not have been discovered. The Captain was in bed at the time of being hailed by the Florida. On being awakened he was boarded by an officer of the Florida, who said, "Captain, allow me to inform you that you are a prize to the Confederate steamer Florida." Officers and crew were then invited aboard the Florida, and the Berry was set fire to and destroyed. She was, with her cargo, valued at $36,000.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK SELINDA.

The bark Zelinda, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Captain Shackford, was the next prize of the Florida. She was in lat. 7½ deg. 50 min., about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was overtaken and boarded by the Florida. It was the second trip the Zelinda had made. She was from New Orleans bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the Captain of the Florida to send all the crews ashore on the Zelinda, but the schooner Howard coming in sight this idea was given up. A crew was put in the Zelinda and sent in chase of the Howard, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD.

As above stated, the schooner Howard was captured shortly after 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning. She was laden with pineapples, from Nassau, bound to New York. A great part of her cargo was taken by the Florida. The Captain was then required to enter bonds with the Captain of the Florida, conditioned to pay $6 000 to the Confederate States, six months after the declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States; and also conditioned that the Howard should land the officers and crews, numbering sixty-three in all, of the other vessels, at the nearest point of land. The bond was entered into and duly signed.

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARD THE FLORIDA.

Every one of the captured officers and crew can speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received during their stay on board the Florida. All were allowed the liberty of the boat from sunrise to sunset. The crew were put under guard after sunset. The officers were furnished with state-rooms, and wines, brandies, segars, &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

LEAVE TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews the Captain of the Florida treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the Berry to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the Florida was still afloat.

There were, we are informed, 1149 bales of hay on board the Gen. Berry.

The Zelinda was 500 tons burden.

The loss in the capture of these six vessels will be over $250,000.

TELEGRAPHIC
REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 27, 1864.

Baltimore papers of the 26th confirm the defeat of the forces under Crook and Averill near Winchester on Sunday. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The Federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. Averill lost all of his artillery. It is reported that Averill and Mulligan were killed.

Telegrams from Georgia, though they do not claim a victory at Atlanta on Friday, do not concede a defeat.

McPherson's death is officially reported.

Sherman estimates his losses at two thousand, and the Confederates at seven thousand.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri, having for its object the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested.

Gold in New York is quoted at 259.

FROM PETERSBURG—THE ENEMY CROSSING TO THE NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER—FIGHTING TO-DAY, &c.

PETERSBURG, July 27, 1864.

The prediction of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d, seems likely to be realized on the North side of the James river. Hancock's second army corps, which was in our front a few days ago, has gone there, and perhaps other Yankee forces. A severe engagement has occurred there to-day, but the full particulars have not yet transpired.

The nineteenth corps of the Yankee army has appeared in front of Bermuda Hundreds.

In front of this place all is comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging.

A citizen of California was sent in our lines under a flag of truce yesterday, on private business.

The press telegram of the 25th inst. should have read:—Grant is strengthening his left, which rests near the Weldon Railroad, and mining on our left. His right is in front of Petersburg.

THE CONFEDERATES IN MISSOURI—NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, July 28th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia, Miss. July 27th, states that the Chicago Times of the 23d, and the Memphis Argus of the 25th inst., says that Thompson's rebels have captured Plattsburg and Marion, Missouri.—Accounts represent him as moving Northward, towards the Hamilton and St. Joseph's Railroad. His force is estimated at 20,000. [?] and is being rapidly increased by accessions from the people.

The rebels are threatening Fort Scott.

Five thousand of Price's men are in Missouri.

Stanton has not yet resigned.

Femmes has not been demanded.

Sherman claims a victory [near Atlanta] on the 20th, and four thousand prisoners.

Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on the 23d.

Lincoln's refusal to entertain the peace propositions is reported to have had a damaging effect on his election.

Henderson, Ky., is filled with guerrillas, and a fight is going on.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

RICHMOND, VA., July 28th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Evening Whig, dated Harrisonburg, July 28th, says that our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Saturday afternoon. Breckinridge and Gordon's divisions were chiefly engaged. The former led the skirmish line. The enemy soon broke and fled in all directions. We pursued them to Banker Hill, 12 miles below Winchester and captured 1 500 to 2 000 prisoners.

The enemy burnt their wagons and threw their guns and knapsacks away. It was a worse stampede and rout than the first Manassas. The victory was complete. Prisoners are still coming in.

Our loss was not more than fifty or sixty in killed and wounded,—only ten or fifteen killed.

The force of the enemy was estimated at sixteen thousand.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 28th, 1864.

Public interest is again directed to the North side of James River, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army, which were run over the river for the supposed purpose of preventing our field batteries from firing on his transports.

Yesterday morning under cover of the fog, a force of the Yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rockbridge artillery.

During the past two or three days sharp skirmishing has taken place. Active operations in that quarter are anticipated.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 28th, 1864.

A telegram from Gen. Early states that the Yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over seventy wagons and abandoning 12 caissons. Our forces hold Martinsburg. The Yankees retreated in great disorder.

From the north side of James River, nothing is known beyond the fact that the enemy's cavalry are on the Charles City road. Everything is stagnant in front.

The enemy came upon one of our brigades yesterday rather suddenly, on the north side of James River, causing them to give back hastily. In so doing four pieces of our artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

COMMUNICATION OPENED SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, GEO., July 26th, 1864.

The Southern Express Company has established regular communication between this city and Montgomery. Packages, remittances, &c., now pass without delay.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

MACON, July 28th, 1864.

Gov. Brown to-day issued his proclamation ordering all aliens in the State who refuse to volunteer to defend the State to afford them protection, that they leave the State within ten days; also, that the orders of the Confederate officers attempting to protect them from active service, as favorites in civil pursuits, when the State needs all able-bodied men to bear arms in front of the enemy, cannot be respected by the State officers. While it is not his purpose to cripple the Confederate Government in provididing all necessary support for the army, he will execute the laws of the State, and compel all detailed persons attending to ordinary business, to aid in repelling the enemy. He denies the Confederate Government the right to divest the State of its jurisdiction over the whole militia, by mustering them into service and detailing them to remain at home, engaged in the common avocations of life. All persons claiming to be employed by the Confederate Government must be exempted by the certificate of the State authorities, on evidence that they are constantly employed on indispensable necessities.

THE ARMY VOTE.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 28th, 1864.

The North Carolina soldiers voted to day for Governor. Barringer's Cavalry Brigade voted thus;

First N. C. cavalry regiment, Vance 417; Holden none.
Second regiment, Vance 314; Holden 5.
Third regiment not heard from.
Fifth regiment, Vance 295; Holden 70.

The following additional election returns was received from North Carolina soldiers voting:

Twenty-fifth infantry, Vance 313; Holden 87.
Cumming's battery of artillery, Vance 26; Holden, none.
Rowan artillery, Vance 157; Holden, none.

LYNCHBURG, July 28, 1864.

The following is the aggregate vote of the North Carolina soldiers in Hospital here: For Governor Vance, 242; Holden, 18.

GOLDSBORO', July 28th, 1864.

The soldiers voted here to-day: For Governor Vance 162; Holden 2.

In Kinston, the vote is, Vance 551; Holden 35, with several Companies to hear from.

A Picture of the Siege of Washington as seen from the Inside—Scenes of Three Days.

A letter to the New York Times, from a soldier who was in Washington "from the beginning to the end of the rebel raid," furnishes a very good description of that city under its first siege. He says:

At the time of the appearance of the first Butternut at Rockville, Md., the capital city had not force enough to man four rifle pits. It was uncertain at which point of the thirty odd miles the columns of Breckinridge and Early might be hurled. And when it was learned at midnight of Sunday, the 10th inst., that the enemy were massing their columns against Fort Stevens, with the knowledge of our weakest point of defence—which was the most alarming feature of the whole affair—the terror of the citizens amounted almost to paralysis.—At the disposal of Gen. Augur were a few hundred days' men, unused as yet to the sound of heavy artillery, five thousand of veteran reserves, men thoroughly capable of fighting, but utterly incapable of marching at the double quick from one threatened point to another.

On Sunday, rumors of the approach of the enemy set the unfledged artillery at anxious practice with the heavy guns, and filled the rifle-pits with all the veteran reserves around the city. The report Sunday night, that the enemy were at Rockville, eighteen miles distant, brought all the reserves from the Alexandria side. As your correspondent and the sunlight passed up 14th street, the thunder of the guns of Fort Reno, which were bellowing under the frantic practice of the militia, was swaying the people to and fro with excitement.—A broad grin was very hideously perceptible on the Secession mouth, and many an anxious face looked out from behind a waving flag, and many a hearty "God bless you," came from a loyal heart as we marched up the road.

Arriving at Fort Stevens, in the suburbs of the city, we found a few regiments scattered around in that lazy indifference which is evinced only by the veteran at such an hour. The rifle pits were sparely occupied and troops slowly coming in, composed only of dismounted cavalry and convalescents from hospitals.—We were ordered three miles to the left to Fort Reno, and stationed there in the rifle pits; but until one o'clock the grumbling of the men under the intolerable heat in that shadeless plain "was all the sound we heard." After resting a few moments, we were ordered back. On our arrival one-third of the regiment and five commissioned officers had been stricken down with heat and sun-stroke. By two o'clock the rebel skirmishers were appearing and disappearing, in that snake-in-the grass style so becoming their status, near the residence of Hon. Frank Blair. By three o'clock their skirmish line had worked its insidious way within pistol shot of the gunners at the fort, and matters were becoming decidedly interesting, sufficiently so to beguile the President, the Secretary of State and his son, many of the Foreign Legations, and all the military notables of the capital, to the scene.

So close were they that one of the gazers from Fort Stevens was shot on the parapet, and the whistle of a bullet was heard close beside the President's carriage. Which, at this stage of the proceedings, was in a position enabling his distinguished occupant to crack a joke in response to the crack of the rebel rifle. Whether it was this last outrage that determined the officers in charge or not we do not know; but about this time proceedings were being taken to put an end to this rebel recreation. A line of skirmishers, composed of the Veteran Reserves, some dismounted cavalry and hundred day men, were deployed in front, and steadily drove back for a short distance the whole rebel line.

Two hours of this, and then relief came. The Sixth Corps had arrived, and the Veteran Reserves with their smooth bores, with which they had fought bobly against the English rifles of their opponents, were received with a "Well done, good and faithful," from the crowd in the pits, and the fighting Sixth went in with a hearty "God bless you, old vets," from all. Those grim soldiers went to their work with a *sang froid* that did one's heart good to see. Dressed in every imaginable costume, with battered and tattered old hats, all sorts of tatterdemalion attire, with the dust of the Peninsula and the south side yet upon them, chatting and laughing, they sauntered over the breastworks. Observing some with a bi-section of a canteen hanging on their sides, we inquired what the tin nondescript was. "A spade and a drinking cup," was the answer. We were more fully enlightened in the morning, when we saw a small rifle pit in front of each skirmisher, from behind which many a messenger of death went to its appropriate place.

Stretching out a long, dark line, the Sixth rapidly advanced, drove back the rebels, and held the ground for the night. As the darkness grew, the sullen roar of the cannon and the peppering of the musketry died away into silence, and Washington lay down to sleep in anxiety for that which the morrow might bring forth. In the morning, during a brisk skirmish, your correspondent was marched through intolerable dust to Fort Reno, where the enemy were demonstrating upon the left, and for the first time bringing, or endeavoring to bring, their artillery into play. A small battery was playing uncomfortably upon our picket reserve, and we went after it. We crawled around the flank of it, but the rascals scented the danger and opened with grape and canister, with no effect, and then ran away. Fort Reno, opening upon them from a distance of two miles and a half, exploded a 100 pound shell directly over their heads, and a rapidly advancing cloud of dust attested the celerity of their retreat.

At 4 P. M., the skirmishing in front of Forts Stevens and De Russey brought us back there. The scattering picket shot had thickened in sound, and on our arrival there was every appearance of a brisk engagement. With a mass of troops of the Sixth and Nineteenth we went in. The work was hot. Men were picked off close by the forts, our skirmish line having been driven in by reinforcements of the rebels. It was evident that it was the intention of the enemy to attack in force; but our army was now amply sufficient to meet them fairly. Parts of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps and the Veteran Reserves rushed upon them. A heavy fire from the forts opened a rain of shot and shell upon their main body. Rebel endurance could stand no more, and they decamped, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and in the houses along the road. The sight of the Potomac veterans, who, like Banquo's ghost, would not down at their bidding, seared their eye balls, and they fled away.

Now that our danger is over, some parties are ridiculing the idea that danger has at any time menaced the capital. But that must not be told to a soldier who has been through this little mill. Prisoners, deserters, citizens, from the scene of their base of operations, concur in the one statement. Their infantry in front of Fort Stevens numbered forty thousand at least. Their artillery was proportionally in heavier force.—None of the farmers, who have seen them, estimate their guns at less than forty of the heaviest field calibre.—Our cavalry fully agree in the estimate. The arming of all civilians attached to the Quartermaster's Department attest the belief of the military authorities here—their force in the condition of things was a terrible threat against the city, and but for the timely preparations of Gen. Augur, and the admirable generalship of McCook, it would have been far worse.

We wish the lesson of this brief episode had been as fatal to the rebels as it is instructive to us. An insane chuckle has been going the rounds of the press that Washington is uncovered. Scarcely has it been subdued by the appearance of the raider in front of Sigel, before a State, needing more than all others our kindly protection, is plundered in every corner, our railroad communications to the capital cut, our President driven from his home, and a solid shot thrown into the streets of the capital city. The call for hundred days' men has been feebly responded to. In the hour of our pressing need, when militia are seated enough to come, Gunpowder bridge is burned, and they can't get there.

Grant says if we can take care of the North he will attend to Richmond. No one doubts the indomitable soldier; but in the name of all that is honorable and manly, let us defend our own firesides with the immense means yet at our disposal. The season for active operations is nearly over. We cannot command the sun of this campaign to stand still, but we can at least hold up our great Captain's hands until he is going down upon our discomfited enemy.

The Chicago Convention—Alleged Conspiracy.

The New York Herald is sorely troubled because George N. Sanders has arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, on Niagara falls. The Herald grows very severe over this little event, and charges that rascals, with some twenty or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff. Davis but his villainous cause. It makes a great tirade against the peace party, and charges that a deep conspiracy is on foot touching to the meeting of the Chicago Convention. We follow the Herald in some of its remarkable disclosures.

Rebel agents, rebel blowers and rebel plotters have been rushing back from Europe, and have made Canada their base of operations. The country from Montreal to Niagara Falls and Windsor, opposite Detroit, is filled with them, all directing their efforts upon the Chicago convention.—Valiant game was sent back to Dix to play his part on the game there.

Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their schemes. Already the Democratic convention of Kentucky has adopted peace resolutions, and done all it could to assist in laying the wires for the Chicago convention. Fernando Wood's seedy peace committee assembled in this city, to add its voice and support to the plot of the rebels. The Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, and other peace papers of the West have enlisted in the cause as far as they dare. Such twaddling journals as the News and World of this city, and the Atlas and Argus at Albany, have been gradually working themselves into the same scheme, and under the influence of the conspirators.—Some forty or fifty rebel politicians, and a few copperheads of the North, met at Windsor, about the first of this month, and perfected their arrangements for operations at Chicago.

A split in the Convention is the first move. This is to be brought about in a way that will embitter the copperhead and peace factions, and, with them thus maddened, inaugurate a system of riot and insurrection, not only in the West, but also in this and other Eastern cities. Then insurrection, riot and rebellion—inaugurating the same means that were resorted to in 1860 to force the South to immediate rebellion to inaugurate a civil war in the North in the hope of by that means diverting attention and bringing about a division that will enable them to delay their final overthrow and open a road for the success of the Confederacy.

Good News if True.—The Notorious Colonel Kirk Reported Captured.

We learn from passengers who came down on the Morgantown train last night, that it was reported in Statesville on yesterday, and generally believed that the notorious bushwhacker, Col. Kirk, of Camp Vance notoriety, is now a prisoner in our hands, and is safely lodged in jail in Abingdon, Va. This news was brought to Statesville by a man named Ingram, a private in Thomas' Legion, who has been on Provost duty in Abingdon for some time past, but is now on his way to join his command near Asteville. Ingram says that the day before he left

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864.

Gov. Vance in Wilmington.

On Monday night Gov. VANCE addressed the citizens of this town in the Theatre. That capacious building was densely packed by a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

The Governor was introduced to the audience in a few suitable remarks by T. C. MILLER, Esq., and on his rising to speak was greeted with warm applause.

We do not purpose to give any extended *resume* of the speech made here, for the simple reason that the canvass is about over, and will certainly have closed before this paper can reach a number of our more remote subscribers and readers;—for the additional reason that the Governor's style and course of argument are now generally known, as might reasonably have been looked for after a canvass in which he has visited nearly every part of the State, and been reported more or less fully, and with greater or less accuracy by newspaper reporters, correspondents, or editors at so many different points. His speech here did not differ materially from those made at other points. It appears to be one of the inevitable characteristics of stump oratory, that the same speech is spoken, and the same anecdotes told all through, from stump to stump, until one would think that not only "my competitor," if present, must be rather tired of their repetition, but the candidates themselves, respectively, must be a little sick of their own tales and witticisms.

In his long canvass, during which he has visited so many portions of the State, the Governor had been greeted by audiences as large as he had ever seen before the war, and by a people hopeful and determined, with none of the signs of suffering and want about which so much has been said. The spirit of the noble women of the State was above all praise. The crops were the finest ever made in North Carolina.

The Governor spoke of the invariable rule heretofore prevailing in this State, which required of public servants or persons aspiring to public positions, to come before the people, state their views and principles and give an account of their stewardship. Two years ago, while in the army, he had, without any solicitation on his part, been called by the people of the State to occupy the high and responsible position of their Governor at a time when that position involved greater responsibilities than at any former period. He was aware of his own inexperience, but had endeavored to do his duty to the best of his ability. In his inaugural address he had announced a course of policy which had seemed to meet with general approbation, and to the course of policy then announced, he had conscientiously adhered. He laid no claims to perfection or infallibility, but he had done his best, and he belived that his administration had met the approval of the people of the State. He was now a candidate for re election, and he appeared before the people to tell what he had done, and respectfully to solicit their suffrages. After glancing at his own political antecedents, and at the course of his administration, an administration which he showed by extracts from the Raleigh *Standard*, had been fully endorsed by his competitor, Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, he proceeded to show up the inconsistencies of that gentleman's present opposition when contrasted with his former loudly expressed praise. He regretted that his competitor was not present, and then, taking up Mr. HOLDEN's card of March 2nd, 1864, commented upon it at some length, showing up the inconsistencies of said Mr. HOLDEN's political course, during which he had been a HENRY CLAY, Hard-cider-drinking Whig, JACKSON, Union Democrat, a CALHOUN Secession Democrat, a "Conservative," a "Conservative of the straitest sect," anything, everything or nothing, as he thought it might be popular. He took up the electioneering dodge of raising an outcry for "peace," upon which his competitor relied to make political capital—showed that he and every other man with a human heart in his anatomy, was and must be as anxious for peace as Mr. HOLDEN. He exposed the fallacy of the charges against him that he had not done all that he could for peace—all that a Governor of North Carolina could do, which was to lend the moral influence of his position to the furtherance of that end. He showed that the talk about a State convention as a means to this end was either a sheer humbug, or something very much like treason, and likely to emulate, if successful, in ruin or dishonor.

Negotiation with ABRAHAM LINCOLN was impossible now, unless upon the basis of abject submission and total, irretrievable, disgraceful ruin. They involved a baseness which he could never advise, and of which North Carolina could never be guilty. This portion of his speech differing little from the corresponding portions of his Wilkesboro' speech, was bold, eloquent and manly, and, to our notion, the best of it all.

We were compelled to leave at half-past ten;—the Governor had spoken an hour and three-quarters. He closed a little before eleven. We believe we heard nearly all of special importance. After we left we understand that he replied to some further charges made by his competitor, and closed in a strain of hope and confidence in the success of our cause.

Brief and inadequate as our sketch is, it has overrun our original intention. The Governor was listened to with profound attention throughout by an audience that was evidently well pleased. We make no attempts to give an idea of the brief anecdotes or little snatches of merriment by which he enlivened his remarks and occasionally his audience. Those inclined to be critical might think that they rather detracted from than added to the address, giving it the air rather of an old-field stump speech than of a dignified effort made by the Governor of a great State, coming before his fellow-citizens to give an account of his stewardship during a time of storm and tempest and peril. But none who heard him at this late day had any right to complain, for all knew that it was his manner, and had no doubt grown to be a part of himself.

Those familiar with the Governor's speeches, inform us that he was fagged out by his efforts at other points, and that his speech here was not among his most successful efforts. At any rate we think our people have and had already made up their minds, and we question if the voting be at all affected by the speaking. It will be pretty much all one way, here, at least.

The tone of the Governor's speech upon the whole answered expectation. While it did agree with some notions we, and those who think exactly as we do, may have entertained, it left no doubt that Governor VANCE wishes to administer the government of the State as a true Southern man, and a liberal patriot. Under this conviction, and in this belief, and for none of his appeals on Monday night, will he receive our support as opposed to Mr. HOLDEN, whose course we cannot approve, and whose election we could regard as nothing less than a calamity to the State. We think this is the feeling of very many men in Wilmington.

THE VOTE BY COMPANIES.—We have received a number of returns from the different Companies of Troops in this military district, requesting that they should be published. We regret to say that the crowded state of our columns at present prevents us from complying with these numerous requests. We will, however, publish them as fast as we can find room, for the satisfaction of the troops, as well as the gratification of their friends at home.

WHY will our army around Atlanta surely defeat the enemy?

Answer.—Because we have more *Hardihood.*—[*Hardee Hood*]

Near Atlanta.

The progress of SHERMAN towards the heart of the State of Georgia seems at last to have been arrested. That it should be arrested at hazards was evidently the design of the Confederate authorities, and this design found expression in the appointment of General HOOD to the command of the army of Tennessee. That appointment, and General HOOD's acceptance of it, meant that at last the Confederate army was at bay, and would fight where it stood, rather than move back a step farther.

It is now stated, and that so publicly, that whether the revelation be prudent or not, its concealment is no longer possible, that Gen. HOOD's army has been largely strengthened by reinforcements, amounting to many thousands of veteran troops. We may surmise where these troops came from, and think we can guess, but do not think it at all necessary for us to do so at this time. Of course the enemy will discover it after a while, and our own people also.

The friends, or rather the especial partizans of Gen. JOHNSTON, for we do not know that he has any enemies, will probably urge that General HOOD has received assistance that was denied to his predecessor.—Of the truth of this allegation we cannot, of course speak, for we do not know, but while we should regret anything like injustice to General JOHNSTON, we shall none the less rejoice over any successes that Gen. HOOD may have it in his power to gain. The honor of our brave generals is dear to the country, but the salvation of the country itself is still dearer, not only to the country at large, but to the generals themselves, than any passing applause, or fleeting glory. It may be that no partiality can be charged against the Confederate government—that the reinforcements sent to Gen. HOOD were not sooner available, and could not have been sent to General JOHNSTON, and we think this will turn out to be the fact.

At any rate we feel assured that no idea of individual neglect or injustice, should such exist, will prevent General JOHNSTON from sympathizing with the efforts of his successor, praying for his safety and that of his army, and rejoicing heartily in any victories which they may be enabled to achieve.

We see the Savannah *News* states that General S. D. LEE has joined Gen. HOOD at Atlanta, with eight or ten thousand troops. We do not know whether this is so or not. Probably it is.

We are really sorry to see that the *Raleigh Progress*, chagrined at the failure of all its predictions, the defeat of all its efforts, the fading away of all its hopes, gives vent to its ill-humor in its issue of Friday last in language that even pevishness cannot excuse, nor ridicule itself save from the graver responsibility of evil tendency if not design. The talk of the *Progress* amounts to nothing, and will have no influence, but that is not its fault or its praise either.

It commences by the broad assertion that "the freedom of the ballot box is gone, so far as the voting of soldiers is concerned." A pleasant and respectful reference this to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina, men who are also citizens of the State. We don't think the soldiers of North Carolina have yet given up their rights as voters. On the contrary, we feel assured that they have exercised them, but not precisely as the *Progress* would have had them to do it, and hence this sweeping imputation on the officers of having prevented a free vote, and on the men of having submitted to such conduct on the part of their officers. The fact is that the attempt to stir up dangerous and improper jealousies between the officers and men did not succeed. It failed badly—very badly. But the *Progress* ought to try and keep within the bounds of reason, and not indulge in such tirades as that which appears at the head of the last column of its editorial page on Friday last. The people of the State, on Thursday next, will ratify what the army has done. Of that there can be no doubt. The people of the State are in favour of civil liberty. Their sons and brothers and relatives and friends are in the army fighting for it, and they do not believe that these defenders of their country are false to its liberties and they will not be persuaded to vote on Thursday next with those who accuse them of being so.

No doubt a good many of the people of the State differ from Mr. DAVIS upon sundry points of policy.—People cannot always agree, and no man can hope to please everybody. But Mr. DAVIS is the President—the chosen head of the Confederate Government, which, within its sphere, is *our* Government, as opposed to that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which seeks to destroy it and with it our liberties, our rights and our properties. The people of North Carolina so regard Mr. DAVIS, and although the *Progress*, and other supporters of Mr. HOLDEN have failed to perceive it, the game of denunciation, almost exclusively directed against our own President and our own government and not against the President or government which is seeking the destruction of the Confederacy, has been carried quite too far. It has reacted, and the reaction will gain strength, for it is in accordance with reason and with the patriotic impulses of the people that such should be the case.

By the way, speaking about the freedom of election, we may remark that a good deal of talk was made here on account of the statement that four men, under charge of desertion, were allowed to vote on board the Arctic. This struck most men as carrying the freedom at voting to an extreme length. *These four men voted for Mr. Holden*; such is the report prevalent and believed here.

We do not make the issue and we have not made it, but we have a right to accept it if we choose, and the issue has been made at the North and elsewhere that the election of Mr. HOLDEN would be a triumph of so-called Union feeling in North Carolina. *Here*, perhaps it was called "peace" feeling;—*there* it was called "Union" feeling and was so understood.

We say that we have a right to accept this issue if we choose—the option is ours. Our opponents have tendered it, and we have a right to reject it or to take on their own terms. Suppose we accept the issue, and how, so far, does the result turn out? We admit that the election is only half over—that the civilians in the different precincts have yet to vote, but we know how the army has voted, and we may say without exaggeration that North Carolina is in the army, or so largely so that the army vote decides the question as to how the State will go. We may put down that Mr. HOLDEN is a little the worst beat man that has yet been seen, known, or heard tell of.

But we indulge in no mere personal exultation over this matter, and we celebrate no merely party triumph, for we say candidly that we claim no party triumph. We went for Gov. VANCE not for party reasons, but in abnegation of such reasons. We sacrificed all party considerations. We sought simply the good of the country, and looked to the moral effect to be obtained. We have the fullest confidence in the citizens' vote. We think and believe that it will ratify that of the soldiers; we have no doubt of it, but even were that an open question, the vote of the soldiers has already thrown the true moral influence of the State in the right direction. It has rebuked the anti-Southern course of certain parties among ourselves, and disappointed the hopes of their sympathisers at the North.

On Thursday the citizens not in the army will vote, and they will vote as their sons and brothers and friends have done in camp. Of that we have no fear at all.

During this whole canvass we have taken things quietly. We have said just what suited us, without excitement. We have never entertained any peculiar doubts of the result. Sometimes, we confess, that we were a little puzzled. As members of the same profession, and, in an humble way, some little of politicians ourselves in days gone by, we had opportunities of estimating Mr. HOLDEN's shrewdness in calculating the probabilities of an election and in estimating the vote likely to be cast, and all who had the same opportunities will bear us out in saying that there were few men upon whose judgment we placed a higher estimate.—Then, however, other people were candidates and Mr HOLDEN's judgment was clear. This time, and indeed for some years past, that judgment has been blinded by passion and merely personal feeling. We say it with all due respect for Mr. HOLDEN's political acumen, which we think we can do justice to, even while we deprecate his political course,—that we are compelled to agree with a friend, once a "mutual friend," as CHARLES DICKENS has it, that the editor of the *Standard* appears to have "lost his head," in these latter days.

However, let that be, or let it go for what it may be worth. The matter with us is not a personal one, and we do not care to indulge further in anything that might look like personal reflections. The thing is over. Let us draw from it all the good that its lessons teach, and avoid all the harm that might arise from the heart-burnings to which it would probably give occasion.

☞ WE have had occasion more than once recently to complain of the apparent partiality shown to some members of the press by the Telegraph Company, and we regret to say that our complaints have so far had no effect towards correcting the evil. We, some few weeks since, called Col. THRASHER's attention to what is known to be a violation of the rules of the Associated Press. That gentleman promised us to have the matter investigated. Last Friday night, the telegram from Petersburg was not received at this office, while it was sent to Goldsboro'. Now we have no objection to our Goldsboro' friends receiving it, but we do insist that it should have been sent to the press generally, and not to one alone. We are satisfied that there was no dereliction of duty on the part of the operators here, and we know that it is desired and desirable that complaints of this kind should be made privately to Col. THRASHER. We *have* made such complaints, and we are willing to believe that the Colonel has instituted the proper investigations, but we know that no action of his has as yet succeeded in correcting the abuse of which we complain, and we thus mention it, hoping that publicity may effect what other means have failed to accomplish. We want no extra privileges, but we want equal rights with others.

We saw to-day another "Extra *Standard*." It is dated July 29th, 1864. We have not ourselves received a copy of it—but from a brief glance at it, and from what we learn from others, it is a bitter attack upon officers, and, incidentally, upon soldiers at certain hospitals and camps because of their votes for Governor, accusing the officers of oppression and the use of undue means and influences to destroy the freedom of elections, and the soldiers of becoming or allowing themselves to be made the tools or victims of this oppression and dishonest influence. We understand that these allegations have already been contradicted by the soldiers themselves—freely, fully and voluntarily. Thus it is that Mr. HOLDEN shows his respect for the citizens of North Carolina, for the soldiers are citizens—the very bone and sinew of the citizenship of North Carolina.

This is a desperate expedient to which Mr. HOLDEN has been weak enough to resort. "Whom the Gods mean to destroy they first make mad." They must mean to destroy Mr. HOLDEN, for he certainly acts as though he had taken leave of his senses, which is unfortunate for him. Surely we were not mistaken in saying, at the opening of this canvass that it contained elements of bitterness exceeding any that had preceded it. If these elements have not received their fullest development, or have failed in producing their full effects it has not been for want of sufficiently vehement efforts on Mr. HOLDEN's part.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

TO-DAY we give in detail certain movements for peace, or rather feelers, which certainly are rather amusing than dignified or important. We see no earthly good that could arise out of the correspondence between Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMBE, and incidentally, or in contemplation, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. HORACE GREELY unless that possibly it might familiarize the Northern mind with the *idea* of peace, and thus awaken the *desire* for that blessing. The other attempt by some Yankees going to Richmond is of still less weight, although it may do some good, by giving them a chance to understand the determination of the Southern people and Government.

THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN of Saturday, mentions a report which reached there on Friday, that Gov. VANCE had been shot at and killed by a story on Wednesday, at Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., while addressing the people of that place. The same report reached here on Saturday, coming to us via Raleigh, but as Gov. VANCE arrived here on Saturday night by the train from Lumberton, at which place he had spoken that day, and as he spoke here last night, there was evidently nothing in the report.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER of Saturday says: The total vote of the North Carolinians in the hospitals of Richmond and vicinity, so far as heard from, for Governor of their State, amounts to 1,200 for VANCE, and 35 for HOLDEN.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD AND PROGRESS are trying to convey the impression that the vote cast by the army on Thursday last is a small one. The exact reverse of this is the fact. The vote, although not full, will considerable exceed that of two years ago.

☞ THE question is no longer—Who struck WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq., nor who killed Cock Robin? but who among the Northern officials departed this life within the month of July, 1864? Which among these persons had a wrestle with *pallida mors*, and got thrown by the said *mors*? On account of whose death were the flags at half-mast?

Any one who sat an hour or two in the Theatre on Monday, night out of the draft, must have been in the position of the sailor who was chained upon so long that he had to get two stout comrades to grasp him, one by the head and the other by the heels, and *wring him out*. What a change for pathos, when the crowd was already so far gone in the melting mood.

POETRY.—The poetry we publish to-day—copied from cotemporaries—is much superior to the average of newspaper verses. That on the Alabama is especially spirited.

THE London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of July 2d, is very anxious that something should be done to stop blockade running, by capturing Wilmington. He says:—

"I have often spoken of the gigantic fortunes that are being constantly made in running the blockade. An eminent ship builder told me yesterday that he had one fast steamer running the blockade, and that he was building four more for the same purpose. Alexander Collie & Co. are reported to have made a million sterling in blockade running. Why cannot the government spare twenty thousand men to go to North Carolina and capture Wimington? In the panic of its fall Charleston will also be taken.—These two places are the two principal mouths that feed the rebels. Wilmington alone would be worth more to you than Richmond."

Two Parisians recently married, one a beautiful, the other an extremely frightful woman. They were discussing the merits of their wives. Said the one who had espoused the beauty: "Your wife is so very ugly!" "Ah, yes," replied the other, "if not extremely beautiful, she is beautiful within." "Then," answered the first, "why don't you turn her inside out."

Archibald Foster, the Brazilian and Portuguese Consul at Boston, has received for the starving natives of the Cape Verd Islands, about $750, and that one hundred and fifty barrels of bread were bought with this sum and sent out with Captain Bickford, who sailed on Saturday. This was consigned to the Governor of the Islands.

THE ARMY VOTE,

In and around the City of Raleigh:

	Vance.	Holden.
Camp Holmes,	162	3
Fair Grounds Hospital,	64	2
Wayside "	30	2
Pettigrew "	67	27
Peace Institute Hospital,	45	10
Quartermaster's Department,	106	2
	474	46
Vance's majority	428	

At the Pettigrew Hospital the county vote was, Hinton 9 Ross 4, Ray 1. Senate, S. H. Rogers 8, Jones 6. Commons, Utley 6 Fowle 7, Laws 6, Alford 5, Rogers 5, Richardson 5.

At Camp Holmes—Sion H. Rogers 13, Jones 0. Commons, Fowle, Laws and Utley, each 13, Richardson, Rogers and Alford, each 0.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Vance.	Holden.
Goldsboro',	183	2
Kinston,	334	35
Dickson's Battery,	96	none.
Whitford's Regiment,	194	none.
Cumming's Battery,	48	none.
Lynchburg	242	18
Wilson Hospital,	154	1
25th Regiment,	3 3	87
Rowan Artillery,	157	none.
Barringer's Brigade,	959	none.
Raleigh,	833	49
Lexington,	93	4
Fayetteville,	51	9
Greensboro',	58	none
Kittrell's,	63	2
Salisbury,	2120	5
Wilmington,	276	279
Wash ington,	87	121
Ellis' Battery,	193	none.
Young's Battery,	48	22

ADAMS' BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

For Governor—Z B Vance, 73; W W Holden, none.
Senate—James F Latham, 33; R S Donnell, 3.
Commons—D M Carter, 42; J C Gorham, 41; E J Warren 5.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Senate—Eli W Hall, 6.
Commons—S J Person, 6; Jno R Hawes, 6.
Sheriff—R E McRae, 5; S R Bunting, 1.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Senate—John W Ellis, 2.
Commons—Jas S Melvin, 2.
Sheriff—Rufus Galloway, 2.

CAMP LAMB, July 29th, 1864.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—The following is the vote of my Company, which you will please publish as the vote of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Respectfully,

W. J. McDUGALD,
Lieut. Commanding Company.

Columbus County—For Governor—Z. B Vance, 22; W. W. Holden, none.
Senate.—J. W. Ellis, 9; J. H. Pritchett, 17.
Commons.—F. George, 11; J. H. Stephens, 8.
Sheriff.—J. W. Gore, 3; Capt. V. V. Richardson, 15;
Lieut. A. McCallum, 5; D. W. Baldwin, 5; E. Creech, 1.
Brunswick County—For Governor.—Z. B. Vance, 6; W. W. Holden, none.
Senate.—J. W. Ellis, 1; J. H. Pritchett, 8.
Commons.—D. L. Russell, Jr., 2; J. S. Melvin, 3; S. Lloyd, 1
Sheriff.—R Galloway, 5; D. M. Allen, 3.
Baden County—For Governor.—Z. B. Vance, 9; W. W. Holden, none.
Senate.—J. W. Ellis, 2; J. H. Pritchett, 7.
Commons.—J. W. Russ, 8; Lieut. J. D. Currie, 2; R. B. Cain, 1.
Sheriff.—Captain B. F. Rinaldi, 3; R. P. Melvin, 7.

Hospital No. 5, Wilmington.

The vote for Legislators and Sheriff at this hospital was as follows:

The following is the vote of the army for Sheriff of New Hanover County, as far as heard from:

	Hall.	Bunting.	McRae.
Steamer Yadkin,	1	1	4
Cummings' Battery,	7	2	9
" " Petersburg,	5	0	0
Shaw's and Walsh's Companies,	0	3	16
Wayside Hospital,	1	0	2
Co A, 2d Regiment,	4	1	4
Southerland's Battery,	3	18	31
Hospital No. 4,	9	3	2
Fort Anderson,	0	3	0
Co. A, 1st N. C. Battalion,	0	2	8
Co G Fort Fisher,	1	0	0
Adams' Battery,	0	1	5
Co. G, 61st Reg'mont,	5	1	4
Co. E, 4th Reg't Cavalry,	2	0	20
Smithville,	1	7	7
Co. D, 35th Regiment,	0	0	15
Wilmington Light Artillery,	8	11	5
Capt. Flanner's Battery,	0	0	3
Co. K, 65th Regiment,	0	0	1
Co. A, 3d N. C. Cavalry,	5	2	9

WILMINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.—For Governor—Z. B. Vance, 70; Holden, none.
Senate.—E. W. Hall, 17.
Commons.—S. J. Person, 10; J. R. Hawes, 10.
Sheriff—E. D. Hall, 8; R. McRae, 5; S. R. Bunting, 11.

The official vote of the garrison at Plymouth is as follows:

For Governor—Vance, 409; Holden, 32.

Co. A, 3D N. C. CAVALRY, A. N. V.
Near Petersburg, Va., July 28 1864.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Below you will find the result of the election held for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriff in my Company, July 28th, 1864:

For Governor.—Z. B. Vance, 30.
Senate.—Eli W. Hall, 12.
Commons.—Col. Jno. D. Barry, 10; S. J. Person, 8; J. R. Hawes, 3; Jno. S. Moore, 3.
Sheriff.—Maj. R. B. McRae, 9; Col. E. D. Hall, 5; Capt. S. R. Bunting, 2.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of votes cast in the regiment, but I am confident Holden will not get *five* (5) votes in the entire regiment.

Respectfully,
C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr.,
Capt. Co. A, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

New Hanover County—Senate.—Eli W. Hall, 2.
Commons.—S. J. Person, 2; J. R. Hawes, 2.
Sheriff—McRae, 2; Bunting, 2.
Beaufort County—Commons.—Sparrow, 1.
Sheriff—Campbell, 1.
Green county.—Senate.—Speight 1.
Commons.—J. Freeman 1.
Nash County.—Senate—A. Taylor 1.
Commons—N. Lewis 1.
Sheriff—A. Morgan 1.
Wake county.—Sheriff.—W. H. High 1.
Pitt county.—Senate—Dr. R. Williams 1.
Commons.—Henry Shepard and John Lait, each, 1.
Union county.—Commons.—J. Lee 1.
Sheriff.—W. H. Colins 1.

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*We may mention here incidentally that the publication of the army vote in this or any other military district is not calculated to give the enemy any information as to the aggregate numbers or position of the forces in any such district, as the vote is not that of the army as a whole, but simply the North Carolina regiments or other organizations. Of course no Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, or other troops voted for any North Carolina officers on Thursday last.

FORT FISHER, N. C.,
July 28 h, 1864.

Mr. Fulton: To publish or trumpet either in praise or detamation is contrary to our views, but there are times when the sterling qualifications of our men should be known by their friends at home. Our women, who so nobly, so bravely cheer us with their smiles and good deeds through dark times, should know that their sons, brothers and husbands have ushered their weapons with a death-less desire for their liberties and an imperishable will for their fame. Noble traits and high aims are not less apparent in the camp than on the battle-field. The following speaks for itself:

Co. F, 36th Reg't N. C. Troops was mustered into service October 8th, 1861. It numbers 133 men up to this date. Not one man has ever deserted, nor has one been courtmartialed, and at the election for Governor, each man who could, voted for Vance, there being not one Holden voice or vote in the Company.

Vance, lawful vote,	84
Vance, boys,	36
Holden,	000

"OBSERVER."

Gen. Bragg in Atlanta.

"Harvey," of the Appeal, writes the following piece of intelligence to that journal:

ATLANTA, July 14.—The most interesting, and perhaps most significant event of yesterday, was the arrival of Gen. Braxton Bragg. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the General and two or three other gentlemen—perhaps of his own personal staff—in a carriage, going out to Gen. Johnston's headquarters.—The old iron hero, the Wellington of the South, looked more the man and the soldier than I ever saw him before. His health must be better than when he left this army for his important position at Richmond, and consequently, his ability greater to discharge the grave responsibility resting upon him. Having served with him in an humble capacity in his long, toilsome campaigns in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, and never having found occasion to drift into the tumultuous torrent of malignant prejudice which an ill-advised populace hurled against him and Gen. A. S. Johnston, with misguided zeal, I involuntarily raised my hat as his carriage hurried by.

The army has learned to admire, love and confide in another, but the name and the face of General Bragg makes many a strong heart beat with enthusiasm within the breasts of the bronzed warriors of the army of Tennessee.

Gen. Bragg's presence at this juncture, in this part of the military vineyard, indicates that all goes well around Richmond and Petersburg, and that his zeal and attention are not confined to any special locality, but extends equally to every part of the Confederacy.

A Bible View of Subjugation.

There is but one nation whose history has been completely written by inspired Historians so as to trace and show the connection of public virtue with independence and prosperity, and to assign the real causes of national disasters or triumphs.

The Hebrew history is merely in its secular and political lessons, and apart from its direct religious bearings, and its significance as a link in the chain of Christian evidences, with all else that has been dreamed, or feigned, or written under the pretext of history—which so called history is, in fact, only a heavier and more pretending style of romance than the novel.

The Israelites experienced great and sudden changes of national fortune and destiny, which, with their causes and connections, have been traced for our instruction, and which compose a striking commentary on the national and political application and exigency of the comprehensive criterion or rule or maxim which Christianity proposes specifically for individuals, but is equally applicable to peoples: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

Deferring other comments and reflections on the permanent appositeness and enduring value of the Bible history, in its secular applications, we refer now merely to a Bible sketch or description of subjugation, which the reader will find in 1st Samuel, 13th. 19 h v:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears."

The Philistines, the Yankees of the old world, whom God raised up as scourges of national sins, and as examples of warning for all apostate and infidel nations, waged war against the industry and resources of the Hebrews, just as Sherman is now seeking to do against us. The Hebrew ministers no doubt, sharing the prevalent proneness of the people for commercial adventure, and for blockade running, neglected such trifling affairs as smiths, their tools, and materials until it was found that "there was no smith in the land."

So far as the Yankees have prevailed over any of our territory we have experienced or observed sufficiently the object and purposes and results of subjugation, and we have suffered enough to warn all rulers and counsellors of the prime importance of the great fact that our war is not simply an appeal to the battle-field, or to numbers in arms, but a test and measure of resources and determination in all the arts needed for the practical assertion and maintenance of independence.

Before enrolling and conscribing and impressing officers silence all the sounds of our anvils, and quench the flames of our forges, and shut up our workshops, we beg their attention to the condition in which the Israelites were when "there was no smith in the land."—*Chas. Courier.*

The Blockade.

Vast quantities of English Goods taken into and Stored at Wilmington, N. C.—Routes of the Late Traders and ease with which they enter Port—Run of the Lilian and Fiona—Landing Home of Distinguished "Malignants."

(Wilmington, N. C. (June 6.) correspondents of London Times.)

It is difficult for an Englishman who desires to pierce the American blockade to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the fifth of last January I started from Richmond, and, making my way across the Potomac and passing rapidly *through Washington and New York*, stood upon British soil upon the 6th of February—that is to say, upon the twentieth day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May I left Queenstown, and passing through Halifax and Bermuda, found the vessels which carried me from Bermuda safely moored in Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 4th of June—that is again to say, *upon the twentieth day after my departure from England*. But, unquestionably, as regards endurance of fatigue and facility for conveying luggage, the yawl is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, though there is a *mauvais quart d'heure*, experienced at the moment of passing through the inside blockading squadron, which, in intensity of excitement, can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the Lilian and the Fiona, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade defying vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their experiences hitherto, but waits the decision of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a mill dam, and favorable beyond expression to light draught and gossamer craft, such as are these blockade runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of plowing the ribs of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy seagoing craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt, than has the Irish jaunting car, free from the cumbering trappings of the mail coach. Both vessels were manned with Englishmen, and had English sailing. It is more than probable that they would be invaluable with a view to their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington await at this instant the disposal of the Confederate Government, but that on board both vessels were Confederate "malignants" whose capture would have been a sweet morsel to many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Captain Maffit, lately in command of the Confederate cruiser Florida, is well known, as having enriched Captain Semmes and the Alabama to demonstrate that two light, and, as regards equipments, comparatively insignificant vessels of war would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which, three years ago, might have been seen upon every wave of every sea. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

* * * But it was not destined that upon this occasion that the Lilian should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher, a dark spot is seen on the bar. It is a Federal lanch, seen by us too late for Capt. Maffit to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and to run her down. We pass her within twenty yards, and again the expected volley of musketry is wanting. And her moment and we are under the mound upon which stands the fort, and eagerly questioned for news. "The news is good all round—three times three for General Johnston;" "six times six for General Lee," and mirth and laughter and song the night wears away.

Three hours after us comes the Fiona, and is heavily fired at as she wears inwards. But morning finds both vessels and their cargoes safe at their wharf in Wilmington, nor is it rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least it may surely be argued that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent so fearless and experienced a sailor as Captain Maffit, and that in his new career his zeal and success will be not inferior to those which he exhibited in the old.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND AND MOBILE.

* * * But in every other department of the vast science of war there is more to be gained as regards the present struggle by studying it from a Southern than from a Northern point of view. As an instance, it may be asked whether there is upon this continent anything to be compared in interest with an inside view of Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges *that the earthworks around Richmond are the most formidable that modern experience has known.* The novel system of defensive works around Mobile is described to me upon excellent testimony as the most instructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not whether there be truth in the assertion which has greeted me here that two French officers of artillery are momentarily expected in the South: but it has always appeared to me incomprehensible that the French Emperor should have shown an apathy about this war, which, misbegotten, as I hold it to be in England's case, admit, so far as England is concerned, of easy and plausible explanation.

As an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied, I will mention in conclusion, a few facts. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June, no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without delaying a single vessel. No wonder that all supplies of government goods are stored here, awaiting when there is less strain upon the railroads, transports for to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the government agent here that in his whole experience he has never lost a single outward bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into secession, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost.

The Rebel Steamers in France.

There is considerable mystery about the steamer Yeddo, which left Bordeaux on the 2nd of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The Opinion Nationale asserts that she will soon re-appear, fully armed and manned, with the Confederate flag flying—it is stated that cannons are to fill to take command of her.

The Niagara left Antwerp on the 2nd to cruise in the channels.

The steamer Rappahannock was under strict surveillance at Calais, and is not permitted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: The French Government is subject to hot and cold fits, and at a time when it was amicably disposed to the Confederate States leave was very readily given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally for commercial purposes, but really for war, two steam corvettes and two rams. "Leave" is too weak a word; encouragement and instigation would be more correct. When the vessels were nearly completed a cold fit came on, and orders were sent that the vessels should not be delivered to the Confederates. But although the ground alleged for detaining the ships was that they were constructed for belligerents, the corvette and ram have just been sold to the Prussian Government, and Prussia is a belligerent. This does not look like neutrality, and it looks still less like a friendly weakness on the part of the French Government toward Denmark. The writer adds that the Yeddo is one of the vessels bought by Prussia, her reported connection with the Confederates being untrue.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues heavy and with unabated severity. During Wednesday night and Thursday three hundred and twenty five rifled cannon shots and mortar shells were fired at the fort, the firing being directed at the Southeast angle. We regret to state that a little before four o'clock Thursday morning Captain John Johnson, Engineer in charge, was severely, though not mortally, wounded in the head, while inspecting the works. He has been brought to the city, and at last accounts was doing well.

Private John Beasley, Company E, 32nd Georgia, was killed Wednesday night by a fragment of shell.

Our batteries have kept up a spirited fire on Gregg since last report. Battery Haskell fired thirty-four shots Thursday, some of which burst directly over Gregg, and it is believed did considerable execution. Sullivan's Island batteries fired eighteen shots at Gregg during the day.

About half past six o'clock Wednesday evening the enemy resumed the shelling of the city, and fired six-teen shots up to six o'clock Thursday evening. There was no change in the fleet.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG—THE YANKEES MINING OUR WORKS, &c.

RICHMOND, July 30th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Whig from Petersburg, states that the enemy shelled the city with great vigor this morning for several hours, and that several houses were burnt.

Between four and five o'clock this morning the enemy sprung a mine under our position on the Baxter road, blowing up a portion of the works. A large force of Yankees charged through the breach, making some captures of prisoners and guns, but after a sharp fight was driven back. The 17th and 18th South Carolina regiments lost a number of men.

Considerable activity prevails along the lines.

FIGHT NEAR PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG July 30th, 1864.

About 2 o'clock, everything being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Gen. Sanders' Alabama brigade which charged the enemy in gallant style, recapturing the rest of our breastworks which had been temporarily lost, and taking about five hundred prisoners, including one hundred and fifty negroes, thirty-five officers, and Brig. Gen. Bartlett of the first division of the 9th corps, besides ten stand of colors and four pieces of artillery lost by us this morning. Over six hundred of the enemy's dead are in our trenches.

Mahone's and Wright's brigades, besides

Gens. Stewart and Loring were slightly wounded. Gens. Wilhall and Strobel, [Z] reported killed, are not hurt. Gen. Wheeler, who was reported to have a leg shot off, is unhurt.

Gen. Stewart received a flesh wound in the head. Gen'l Loring had a ball to pass around his ribs, but is not dangerous.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 31.

The passenger train from Atlanta reports that a Yankee raiding force entered the town on yesterday. Roddy's cavalry happened to be on hand and pitched into the raiders and defeated them with great loss, losing a large number of prisoners, ranging from seven hundred to a thousand prisoners. We [illegible] gentleman who was there says he counted ninety-six dead Yankees in one place. Col. Brownlow is reported killed. We captured all their artillery. It is supposed this was the same party who were up at Lovejoy's. We captured the larger portion of the waggons taken from us at Fayetteville.

MACON GA., Aug. 1st, 1864—6 P. M.

Gen. Wheeler with Jackson attacked the enemy yesterday morning on the Yorktown road, commanded by Gen. Stoneman, were routed, and Stoneman and twenty-five officers and about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery captured. The rest of the Yankee forces are scattered, and are flying towards Eatonton. The pursuit is continuing vigorously to Atlanta. Affairs are reported quiet there this morning.

The railroad, track and city is untouched.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1864.

A flag of truce came here to-day to O'Neall's warehouse, and carried about 1,000 bales of cotton, about two-thirds of it [illegible].

LATER FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, August 1st.

[illegible] affair last night [illegible] 300 killed [illegible] and 200 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. Brigade. [illegible] 400 killed and wounded. A [illegible] on Richard Johnson's front yesterday [illegible].

A flag of truce, asking permission to bury the dead, was returned with the answer that the communication from the commanding General [illegible] Potomac would be entertained. Meade [illegible] granting permission, which was granted, and [illegible] to-day. The period was [illegible] named. The dead were buried—over seven hundred dead were buried. [illegible] said their loss in wounded was three thousand. [illegible] complaint against Burnside for his [illegible] portions of battle flags, seven 20, and prisoners [illegible].

[illegible] reports that Grant is organizing a grand [illegible] Weldon Railroad.

[illegible] nothing of interest to-day.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, August 1, 1864.

[illegible] state of the North has been received. [illegible] per Potomac are very meagre [illegible] request of military authorities, that [illegible] of operations, except those [illegible] official character. It appears [illegible] that Lee has recrossed the Potomac into [illegible].

[illegible] in Georgia, represent Sherman [illegible] lines near around Atlanta.—[illegible] Hood [illegible] Atlanta. [illegible] reports from Grant's army are unimportant. The conscription in Northern States are represented as deplorable in the extreme. [illegible] was rigidly enforced in Kentucky.

[illegible] Gold [illegible] in New York, 252½.

THE VOTE IN EARLY'S COPRS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2d.

The North Carolina troops in Gen Early's command gave [illegible] in a decided majority for Governor.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2d, 1864.

Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen Stoneman and five hundred of his raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed, and at last accounts [illegible] in the direction of Eatonton.

Another dispatch from Petersburg states that [illegible] were [illegible] of hostilities yesterday from a. m. to a. m. at the request of the enemy, for the purpose of caring for the dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were buried or turned over to him for burial.

There were twenty stand of colors, instead of twelve, as reported captured in the 30th.

AFFAIRS AROUND ATLANTA—THE YANKEE RAIDERS, &c.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 2d, 1864.

The trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear their usual aspect. There was some picket firing in the afternoon and shelling yesterday, which did no damage.

The Yankees have apparently abandoned the idea of an advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work down between the city and the river.

The rebels whom the Macon and Western Railroad were driven towards Newnan by Jackson's and Harrison's cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying Roddy's command to Atlanta.—He attacked them in front, and the pursuit coming up the Yanks broke and fled, leaving about five hundred prisoners, all their artillery, (six pieces) and seven hundred horses in our hands. The rest sought escape across the Chattahoochee, and it was supposed that more would be taken. Three pieces of artillery were captured from Stoneman and brought here. Six hundred horses and eight hundred mules are reported to have been captured from the same.

Gov Brown left this morning for Atlanta. The militia continue to pour in and are being sent rapidly to Atlanta.

FROM ATLANTA—EUROPEAN NEWS.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2d, 1864.

All quiet around the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening. The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in their rear. The enemy are still massing towards our left.

Nassau papers of the 25th ult., mention the death of McPherson.

The Yankees estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d at 2500. Generals Wardle, Williams, McCook's, Newton, Johnson's and Thomas Federal divisions were engaged.

NEW YORK, July 27 h.—The Herald's special, from Nashville, says that the sensation despatches, dated Atlanta, July 24, published in the Northern papers, create a false impression. We have not taken Atlanta but probably have entrenched it. Reliable information has been received that everything is going right.

The Times' Chattanooga special says that Morgan has joined Early near Brucetown.

The steamer Scotia from Liverpool on the 18th has arrived.

It is reported that a fight took place between the Kearsarge and the Florida on the 5th.

An Indian killed Gen. Canby on the 5th while on Palmer's right giving a talk from Jo America on the plea of humanity. Commissioners visited both North and the South were equally sanguine of success, while the South was specially jealous of interference. If an opportunity offered for mediation the Government would gladly avail themselves of it.

Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston.

NEW YORK, July 27—Washington special despatches announce the defeat of Averill, Crook and Hunter by Early with their utterly advanced on Harper's Ferry.

It is believed that Early will not cross into Maryland, but will attempt to make a raid into Pennsylvania.

Senator Henry of Kentucky, was killed by a soldier on the 27 h inst.

Edwin Pa[illegible], editor of the Nashville Press, was arrested on the 26th inst., and required to give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars.

From the Macon Confederate.

GENERAL POLK.

A voice from the edge of a hostile trench,
A cry from the lips of battle,
Whose echo shall run from the Kenesaw hills
To the farthest most Confederate shore,
Proclaims to the world that the warrior priest
Will battle for right no more.

And that for a cause which is sanctified,
By the blood of martyrs unknown,—
A cause for which they gave their lives
And for which he gave his own—
He kneels, a meek ambassador
At the foot of the Father's Throne.

And up in the courts of another world
That Angels alone have trod,
He lives, away from the din and strife
Of the blood-begrimed sod—
Crowned with the amaranth no wreath
That is worn by the blest of God.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY.

Five hundred and eighty three shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last report. Our batteries have kept up a brisk reply. Sullivan's Island fired at Gregg on Sunday one hundred and eleven shots, to which Gregg responded, firing thirty six shots at Sullivan's Island. Six shots were fired by the enemy at Castle Pinckney, doing no damage. Considerable firing was heard in the direction of Stono Saturday. About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a large double enskeed side wheel steamer from the North passed the bar and went into Stono Inlet. She is believed to have had troops on board. The enemy's troops on Morris and Folly Islands were moving about with considerable activity Sunday.

Only two shells have been fired at the city since Friday evening.

There has been no change of importance in the fleet.

Thirty-six of the escaped Yankee prisoners have been re captured and brought back to the city.—*Courier.*

THE LATE PEACE MOVEMENT.

We give below, as a matter of history, the narrative and correspondence of the two most extraordinary and laughable peace movements that have been inaugurated since the war:

RETURN OF THE YANKEE PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, announces the arrival in that city, on the 20th inst., of "two men who were in Richmond on Monday last." He says there was great anxiety to known what they had to communicate:

Hardly had they landed before rumor, ever busy, telegraphed over the country that two United States Commissioners had just returned from Richmond after the transaction of the most important and official business. But rumor in this case was most grievously in error.—The travellers neither transacted business in Richmond of an official or important character, so far as present results are concerned.

The gentlemen who have thus succeeded in visiting Richmond, are Col. Jas F. Jaquess of the 73d Illinois regiment, and Edmund Kirke, of New York, the well known author. Col. Jaquess has been in the army almost since the beginning of the war. He is a gentleman of about 45 years of age, is pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in manners.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

The report that these gentlemen acted in any official capacity for our Government, or that they were in any respect recognized either here or in Richmond as agents, messengers, envoys, or commissioners of the United States is untrue. They went on a mission perfectly and wholly distinct from any connection with our authorities; and again, the object of their mission was not present in its nature, but altogether ulterior, and dependent upon contingencies which may arise hereafter.

Although it is not officially known here what is the precise object of his mission, still it is understood among those who claim to be specially informed, that it looks to a restoration of peace. It is stated that Col Jaquess, with whom this idea originated, proposed, nearly a year ago, that he should be allowed to visit Richmond, and present his views upon a reconciliation to the Confederate authorities. Permission was granted him, and he proceeded upon his mission as far as Petersburg, when he returned without material success, as he did not visit Richmond.

HOW THEY REACHED THE CAPITAL.

Last week, with the permission of the President, Col. Jaquess left his command in the West and again essayed his mission to rebellion. He received from Mr. Lincoln a letter of personal recomendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines and otherwise foward his views. In no other respect did Colonel Jaquess receive any support from the President, neither was there given to him, by any of our authorities, any warrant whatever for official negotiations. It was simply a private mission of the Colonel, with which the President saw no reason to interfere.

Accompanied by Edmund Kirke, the Colonel proceeded to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and having been permitted to pass our lines, they started for Richmond by the Northern bank of the James river. They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and, in fact, every courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital, which they reached on Saturday last.

HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED

As soon as Col. Jaquess arrived at Richmond he requested that he might be placed under guard, which was done, although the entire freedom of the city was immediately extended to him.

He was assigned to elegant apartments at the Spotswood House, the best hotel in Richmond. During his stay of three days he fared in the most sumptuous manner. His table groaned with the choicest of the market, and the most savory viands were laid out in profusion before him. All kinds of meats and vegtetables were served up in the most *recherche* style, and brandy at six dollars a bottle, and wine at fifty, were not wanting to complete the richness of the entertainment. Gold spoons and forks, also, added by their glitter to the board so festively spread

His bill for the three days was over five hundred dollars in Confederate money but he found himself unable to give the slightest reward for so distinguished a hospitality.

INTERVIEWS WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Colonel Jaquess has had two interviews with Jefferson Davis, in his office in the Custom House. He fully explained his views to the President, and endeavored to press them upon his consideration.

No official report, however, having been as yet given of these interviews, it is unknown what success attended them. We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued into the consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principle the recognition of the Confederacy.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT.

Jefferson Davis, notwithstanding all previous reports to the con rary, looks hale and hearty. His health was never better than at present and the indications are that he will live out the three score years and ten.

He still remains blind in one eye, but sees very distinctly out of the other, which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion.

He who waits for the rebellion to cease through the demise of the rebel President, had best cease such hopes, and join the Union army as a speedier method with which to terminate the war.

VISITS TO PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

During Col Jaquess' stay in Richmond he visited the prisons—Libby and Belle Isle. He was very agreeably disappointed to find our men comfortably situated and as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances.

Only the desperate cases of our wounded are retained in the hospitals at Richmond.

Our brave boys were bearing up cheerfully under their sufferings, and were receiving all need'nt attention, and everything possible was being done for their recovery by the surgeons and attendants.

This will be cheering news for the many anxious mothers and wives throughout the North.

As might be supposed, Richmond only suggests thoughts of war. Its streets are almost deserted, women, cripples, and soldiers alone give life to the thoroughfares of the rebel capital. Many stores are, however, kept open, and there is some business, but nothing in comparison to the activity before the war.

Everything looks warlike, and everybody seems intent only upon the great struggle now in progress.

Col. Jaquess, during his visit, had several interviews with Judah P Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and with other rebel dignitaries and authorities. From them all he received the kindest attention.

As he took leave of President Davis last Monday, Mr. Davis took Col. Jaquess' hands in both his, pressed them warmly and cordially, and said that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for the Colonel's character and aims.

On Monday night Col. Jaquess and his companion returned to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and continued their journey to this city.

It is understood that Col. Jaquess will soon publish an official account of this visit and the object connected with it, and whatever may be thought of the Colonel's proposed means of reconciliation, there can be no doubt both of his honesty and unswerving loyalty.

[George N. Sanders to Horace Greeley.]

[Private and confidential]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, C. W., July 12, 1864.

Sir: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and the other.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

[Horace Greeley's Reply.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

Gentlemen: Im a informed that you are duty accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you farther desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

[Messrs. Holcombe and Clay to Horace Greeley]

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
July 18, 1864.

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject: and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers, would be immediately sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege.

Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully, &c,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

[Horace Greely's Reply]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Niagara, New York, July 18, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of youre of this date, by the hands of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The statement of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with them by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon; and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay and Jas. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Canada West.

[Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Horace Greeley.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 18, 1864.

To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. York:

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

[Horace Greeley to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 19, 1864.

Gentlemen: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning.

Regretting a delay, which I am sure you will regard as unvoidable on my part, I remain yours, truly,
HORACE GREELEY

To Hon Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Niagra, C W.

[Messrs Holcombe and Clay to Mr. Greeley]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 19, 1864.

Sir: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us, may be obliged to leave the Falls to day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain, truly yours, &c.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.
C. C. CLAY, Jr.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, now at International Hotel:

[The President willing to Receive Bearers of Terms of Peace.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18th, 1864.

To Whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms of substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Note from Maj. Hay to Mr. Holcombe.]

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcombe and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case when he may expect to be favored with such messages?

International Hotel, Wednesday.

[Note from Mr. Holcombe to Maj. Hay]

Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Maj. Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to the Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Thursday, July 21.

[Rejection of the Pres dent's Terms—Reply of the Reb Agents.]

Copy of the original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press:

WM CORNELL JEWETT.
CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
July 21, 1864.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

Sir—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe on yesterday, in your presence, by Major Hay, Assistant Adjutant General, as an answer to the application in our note of the 14th instant, is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct, on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfilment of this mission.—This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace."

Thus perfecting a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire it, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to be in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts in open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that, if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the United States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife.

We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question—the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship—in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to say that the rightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would comprise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "To Whom it May Concern," It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy."

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, or this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. It can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination than they have a right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self government.

This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion; or if there be any whose hearts have grown fat under the sufferings and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country.

For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

[Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to William C. Jewett.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:

Sir—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering.—We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
C. C. CLAY, JR,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[Telegraphic Dispatches]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 21, 2:10 P M.

* * * Mr. Hay brought Mr. Lincoln's reply yesterday. It was of such a nature that Mr. Greeley would not deliver it to Sanders, but came over and introduced Hay, who handed it in person to Sanders.—When Greeley was leaving Sanders the latter said: "This is not the end of this affair, and you must not think that we are black guards"—as much as to say that Lincoln and Seward were.

It appears that, after Greeley had made all arrangements for the rebel Commissioners to go to Washington, Mr. Seward had a hand in manipulating the response of Mr. Lincoln to the propositions submitted by Sanders through Greeley.

Greeley left, out of humor, and will probably fight it out in the columns of the Tribune.

The response of Mr. Lincoln, brought by Mr. Hay, has been rejected by the rebel commissioners, and their reply is couched in terms that will make a sensation.

Mr. Hay is still here, and the reply of Sanders and associates will be delivered to him this afternoon.

The Commissioners' contemplated visit to Washington is indefinitely postponed, and perhaps may fall through altogether.

The correspondence is one of the most important State documents that has been given to the public for years.

Sanders, Holcombe, and Clay are authorized Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, not specially to treat with Mr. Lincoln, for they did not suppose he would receive any proposition from them.

Beverly Tucker and several others are here—Clay arrived last evening.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Niagara Falls, July 21—4 50 P M.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was temporary President of the Baltimore convention, is here.—He presided Greeley about ten days, and had a five hours' interview with Prof. Holcombe, who is his cousin, and, it is rumored, entered into the spirit of the occasion. Is there a weakening of the knees of the faithful brethren, or what is up?

There are some very queer events transpiring here, and you need not be surprised at anything that you hear from this quarter.

Greeley has got the lead in the negotiations now in progress.

"Colorado Jewett," a silly monomaniac on the subject of peace, who has been the laughing stock of the North for the last two years, sends the Herald the following dispatch:

CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, July 18, 1864.—Distinguished representatives from the South are in Canada, urging peace.

I was selected to secure an armistice for negotiation.

I communicated with Mr. Greeley who obtained the sanction of President Lincoln and authority to escort Clay, Holcombe, Thompson and Saunders to Washington.

Mr. Greeley in person is here, negotiating through me, avoiding all reference to the Union or slavery.

The President, through a letter by Maj. Hay, has changed entirely the instructions of Mr. Greeley, making negotiations conditional.

I make this statement for history, exonerating myself for acting in the matter under the Government authority held by Mr. Greeley. I rely on the Constitution for protection in expressing freely my views.

The Government thus refuses the only possible means to peace. I cannot understand a policy that forever excludes negotiations. Not only is it the desire of the South to treat for an honorable peace but all Europe urge it.

How just and noble the position of the South to negotiate independently of a condition for independence or jurisdiction over slavery, submitting disputed points to a fair tribunal—to Switzerland, or to an international Congress, or otherwise.

I see only a determination of the Administration, in pursuing the present war policy, to revolutionize the North, with the entire destruction of republican liberty.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL INTIMATION.

[Dispatch from Washington to Northern Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Administration have never had before them for their consideration any proposition from rebel authorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning the conference at Niagara, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government looking to initiatory measures of a negotiation of peace it is not indisposed to hear from Niagara or elsewhere whatever prominent rebels, acting as vouchers or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may be suggested.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

THE ALABAMA.

BY —— BELL.

She has gone to the bottom!—the wrath of the tide
Now breaks in vain insolence, o'er her;
No more the rough seas, the their queen, shall she ride,
While the foe flies in terror before her!

Now captive or exiled, or silent in death,
The forms that so bravely did man her,
Her deck is untrod, and the gale's stirring breath
Flouts no more the red cross of her banner.

She is down neath the waters, but still her bright name
Is in death, as in life, ever glorious,
And a sceptre all barren the conqueror must claim,
Though he boast the proud title "Victorious."

Her country's lone champion, she shunned not the fight.
Though unequal in strength, bold and fearless,
And proved in her fate, though not matchless in *might*
In *daring* at least she was peerless.

No trophy hung high in the foe's hated hall
Shall speak of her final disaster,
Nor tell of the *danger* that could not appal,
Nor the *spirit* that nothing could master!

The death shot has sped—she has grimly gone down,
But left her destroyer no token,
And the mythical wand of her mystic renown
Though the waters overwhelm is unbroken.

For lo! ere she settles beneath the dark wave—
On her enemies' cheek spreads a pallor;
As another deck summons the swords of the brave
To gild a new name with their valor!

Her phantom will yet haunt the wild roaring breeze,
Causing formen to start and to shudder,
While their commerce still sneaks, like a thief, o'er the seas,
And trembles from bowsprit to rudder.

The spirit that shed on the wave's gleaming crest
The light of a legend romantic,
Shall live while a sail flutters over the breast
Of thy far bounding billows, Atlantic!

And as long as one swift keel the strong surges stems,
Or "poor Jack" loves his song and his story,
Shall shine in tradition the valor of Semmes,
And the brave ship that bore him to glory.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. B. D. Morrell, ROBERT FINLEY, aged 67 years.

At his residence, in this town, on yesterday the 2d inst., TIMOTHY SAVAGE, Esq., aged 71 years and 7 months.

At his residence in Anson, on the 24th July, 1864, of dropsy, in the 57th year of his age, Mr JAMES CAMERON, a native of Wilmington, and until recently a resident, and highly useful and respectable citizen of that place. He left a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. We learn that for months previous to his death he was aware of his situation and was prepared for and looking forward to the great change.

In New Hanover county, on the 24th July, Miss ANN E. MOORE, daughter of Joel L. and Ann E. Moore, aged 16 years.

Death, unwelcome at all times, is peculiarly repulsive associated with the young and beautiful. We are not surprised when the aged are called away, but when a blooming girl, just entering into womanhood, surrounded by all that is graceful and lovely, dies, a rude shock is experienced. Such is the case in this instance. Mittie, (as she was familiarly called,) was young and beautiful, refined and accomplished, whose nature and purity of soul had received additional strength from education, and who, to all human eyes, was eminently qualified to adorn and beautify any sphere in life. The God who gave her has taken her to himself, and while we mourn, as we must our untimely loss, we bow to the rod, feeling assured that she is supremely happy.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."
C. H.

WILMINGTON MARKET, August 3d, 1864.

APPLES—Green, $10 to $15 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—A few small droves of grass fatted have sold during the week at $2 25 to $4 75 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Sells from carts at $1 to $1 50 per lb. for hog round.

BEESWAX—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

BUTTER—$7 to $8 per lb.

COTTON—Several parcels have changed hands during the week at $1 60 for un-compressed, and $1 75 per lb for compressed, and holders generally are asking higher figures.

CORN—Sells at $ 0 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—We quote from the granaries, in the small way, at $25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

EGGS—$3 to $4 per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is moderately supplied, and we quote only small sales at $.75 per bbl. for superfine.

FOREIGN—Bodder $15 to $.6; and shucks $12 to $14 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry $5 to $5 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $20, and upper $25 per lb.

LARD $4 50 to $5 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$18 to $20 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish, $10 to $.5 per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens $3 to $4, and grown fowls $7 to $8 each.

RICE—Clean, 50 to 60 per lb. by the cask.

SALT—The market is firmer. We quote Sound made from store at $ 0 to $35 per bushel.

SUGAR—Brown $6 50 to $7 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $2 75 to $3 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to $3 per gallon.

SYRUP—$.5 to $40 per gallon.

TALLOW—$3 to $3 50 per lb

YARN—by the bale, $ 0 to $32 50 per bunch.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $.5 to $ 0 for pine and ash, and $.5 to $40 per cord for ork.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been but little doing for the past week. We give the following quotations for bonds, specie, &c., which the brokers are now paying:

Confederate bonds, 1864, 98; do. 1877, $113; do. 1881, $115.

Gold $18; silver $ 7 for one. Exchange $17 to $18.

Bank Notes—North Carolina $3; Georgia $1 50; Virginia and South Carolina $1 50 for one.

N. C. Treasury Notes $1 15.

Four per cent Certificates $50.

7.0 Notes $.0.

PIANO FORTE.

ONE OF NASH'S 7 OCTAVE, in good order, for sale. Apply to A. W. FULLER,
Lumberton, N. C.
Aug. 4. 45-1t

WE WANT TO BUY

6 GOOD YOUNG MULES. Apply at once to VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2 277 3t—45 2t

WE WANT TO HIRE

5 COOPERS, who can make oil barrels. None but steady workmen need apply. Liberal wages will be paid.
VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2. 279-3:—45-2t

WE WANT TO HIRE

30 WOOD CUTTERS, to be employed in a safe locality, in Chatham county. Will be hired by the month or balance of year. Hands will be well cared for.
V. VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2 277-3t—45 2t

R. W. MILLARD'S SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, in Duplin Co., N. C., 3 miles from Mount Olive, on the W. & W. R. R., will commence August 8th 1864. Tuition $5 00, $7 50 and $10 00 per session, to be paid in provisions at prices before the war. Bacon and Lard 1½ cents per lb.; Corn $1 per barrel, or $2, $3 and $4 per week in money. Board $1 50 per week to be paid one-half in provisions and the rest in money proportionate to provisions, or all in either money or provisions.
271-5t&44-2t*
July 26.

WILKINSON & CO.,
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,

WILL BUY Bank Notes of any Solvent Bank in the Confederacy.
July 28. 273-3t&45-2t

WILKINSON & CO.,
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION Bonds, Stocks, Exchange, &c.
July 29. 273-3t&45-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed and having qualified at January Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Duplin, as Administrator upon the estate of Benjamin J. Newkirk, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having any claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law or else this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
D. T. McMILLAN, Adm'r.
July, 27th 272-4t—44-4t*

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, again present their schedule of prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they trust the schedule now presented will prove satisfactory to both the Government and the people. They would respectfully urge the people to hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gallant army now assembled just on our borders and in whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone owe our exemption from the horrors of a revolution of our homes and families by the barbarious inhuman foe, who have constantly shown they only want the power, and not the will to destroy us and take *all* we have.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

THE THING is about up. Mr. HOLDEN, after having tried the game of killing and making alive, has at last tried the experiment on himself, and has succeeded in committing suicide. Politically speaking, he is defunct, and may hereafter be referred to as the *late* Mr. HOLDEN.

Really, so far as the returns have come in, they exhibit a most ridiculous showing for the self-nominated. To make use of a rather unpolished phrase, we may say that Mr. HOLDEN'S candidacy has "fizzled out" most consumedly, in fact more so than even we had any notion of. Upon the whole he is nowhere; and the only question now remaining is, whether, as a political suicide, he is entitled to christian burial, or whether he ought not be interred at some cross-roads that he has traveled himself,—with a stake driven through his political carcass, and a sign affixed on top to give warning to all others who might be disposed to do as he has done. The editor of the *Progress* is indicated as chief mourner. *Requiescat in pace.*

N. B. Thursday.

The soldiers have already voted. The citizens who are not in the service will vote on Thursday next, August 4th.

We suppose that every one is now satisfied as to the vote of the army. At any rate there can be no doubt about how it has gone in this military district. It is no mere figure of speech—nothing like exaggeration to say that Mr. HOLDEN is literally nowhere. We think that the vote here may be taken as a fair indication of what will be the vote generally.

We never go for crowing before the victory is certain, and we do not always go for crowing even then, so that we shall say very little about this matter now, although we might fairly say a good many things, and be justified in so doing. Governor Z. B. VANCE, or would be Governor W. W. HOLDEN are nothing at all to us. Nothing at all. They are neither of them our particular choice, but we know that the moral effect of Governor VANCE'S election and of Mr. HOLDEN'S defeat will be very considerable, and it will all be in the right direction.

But we would beg to impress this fact upon the minds of our people, namely—that the mere election of Governor VANCE, or the mere defeat of Mr. HOLDEN, although desirable, is not a small part of what is desirable. The great point is to roll up such a majority as shall rebuke now and forever all sympathy with treason—such a majority as shall deter all ambitious aspirants from attempting in the future any such game as Mr. HOLDEN has been trying to play in the past. It is necessary that such things should not only be defeated, but they should be crushed and rebuked at the same time. An end must be put to such strife as Mr. HOLDEN has been stirring up in this State, and therefore it is that we exhort all citizens to go to the polls and vote for Gov. VANCE, just as though the election depended upon their ballots. The moral effect of the election *does* depend upon the number of votes cast, the size of the majority rolled up. Let there be no doubt about that.

We are under many obligations to our friends at the different posts in and around Wilmington for returns of the vote polled for Governor yesterday. We will give the details hereafter. The following is the summing up.

The army vote of Wilmington and forts below, except Caswell, gives Vance 1,869, Holden 219.

EUROPEAN PAPERS.—By a recent arrival at this port, we are in possession of English and Irish papers of and up to the 21st of July. The London *Times* of July 1st has a letter from its New York correspondent, dated June 17th, in which it is stated that GRANT has taken Petersburg. Such, no doubt, was the impression at that time in New York. Indeed, a friend who has seen FRANK LESLIE'S "Pictorial," informs us that it not only contains a detailed account of the entry of the "Union" army into Petersburg, but gives illustrations of the scenes connected with that event, drawn by its own special artist. Such are the New Yorkers.

The *Times* however, although thus misinformed about Petersburg, seems to understand the situation perfectly, and is deceived by none of the bravado and boasting of the Northern journals and authorities.

Even more than affairs in this country, the difficulties in Denmark attract attention in Europe, and especially in England, the prestige of that country being very seriously compromised by the course of events and the undisputed contempt with which the German powers treat her remonstrances in favor of Denmark. Still England cannot and will not fight, for the simple reason that she would be without allies, and would have much to lose and nothing to gain. Louis NAPOLEON contrived to take out a fragment of his revenge for Waterloo by causing England to occupy a subordinate and secondary position in the war with Russia, and he is enjoying more of that revenge now. He knows, and the world knows, that England cannot, will not, and dare not go to war to sustain Denmark, unless he consents to sustain England, and this he will not do until it suits himself, and promotes his own schemes.

WE are indebted to an unknown friend for a file of the *London Index* from the 16th to the 30th of June, and a copy of the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 14th, New York *Times* of the 11th and 13th, and the New York *World* of the 12th July, received by the Will of the Wisp. The packages were handed in at a late hour yesterday afternoon, consequently we have had no time to examine their contents. Of course they do not contain as late news as we have already given from Yankeedom. Still we shall take pleasure in perusing them. We hope our friends over the water will continue to remember us on every occasion.

For the Journal.

They Miss Me at Home.

A PARODY ON "DO THEY MISS ME AT HOME."

They miss me at home, yes, they miss me
At morning, at noon and at night,
For I wait their each moment my blessing
And their faith is ever in sight.
I hear them when "Pa" softly says "to sleep"—
I see them when "Ma" calls to battle,
And when the "Union Roll" calls to drill,
I know that they miss me, and weep.

Oh! mother, weep not for the absent,
For I'm serving my country so dear—
And my dear ma must wait on her loved one,
While his duty calls him off to the war
And Dauntis, my sister, my dear little love,
And Cuppie, my pet, you must miss me,
And Fonnie, my fissie, my sweet little dove,
Yes, I know it, I know you all miss me.

And Andrew my boy, you must miss me,
For I joined in your sports with such glee,
And your brave little heart can't forget me,
For your brother's oft thinking of thee
When cannon and musketry rattle,
And death walks o'er hill top and dell,
I hear then my loved-ones sweet prattle
And know that they miss me, too well.

But loved-ones 'tis for you that I'm fighting,
For war has no pleasures for me,
But I'll die for "the cause" that I'm right in,
That my loved ones and theirs may be free.
Then when peace shall smile on our land,
And victory prove the strength of our cause,
You will dry up your tears with rejoicings,
And thank God, that I went to the wars.

Prison Ship "Dragoon," off Hilton Head, S. C., July 14th, 1864.

They have polly wogs in their milk in New Bedford, and some have doubts whether the milk is watered or the water milked.

ARMY ELECTION RETURNS.

CAMP LAMB, Wilmington, N. C., July 28th, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

GENTS:—The following is the vote of Company "A," 40th N. C. Regiment, which you will please publish.

A. W. EZZELL, Captain.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Z. B. Vance,.....
W. W. Holden,.....45

FOR SENATE OF GREENE AND LENOIR.

J. P. Speight,.....
E. Patrick,.....30

FOR COMMONER OF LENOIR.

M. J. W. A. Holland,.....
A. W. Wooten,.....32

FOR SHERIFF OF LENOIR.

William Fields,.....
Lt. R. B. Vance,.....31
W. J. Pope,.....6

FOR SENATOR OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

J. DeStafford,.....1

FOR COMMONER OF DUPLIN.

C. Smith,.....
R. B. Houston,.....7
A. M. Folsom,.....3

FOR SHERIFF OF DUPLIN.

Jno. W. Whitfield,.....
J. W. Bigson,.....1

FOR SENATOR OF JONES AND CARTERET.

M. F. Arendell,.....7
E. B. Ezler,.....2

FOR COMMONER OF JONES.

A. J. Fordham,.....3

FOR SHERIFF OF JONES.

Isaac Brown,.....
B. Delahunt,.....4
.....1

The vote at Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Vance,.....
Holden,.....51

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—SENATE.

.....1

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

.....3

SHERIFF.

S. J. Person,.....
J. W. Wright,.....9
J. R. Hawes,.....3
.....2

COMPANY A, CITY BATTALION—CAPT. BUIE COMMANDING.

Vance,.....
Holden,.....56

SAMPSON COUNTY—FOR SHERIFF.

Oates,.....
Herring,.....7
.....1

FOR THE SENATE.

Faison,.....
Kelly,.....6
.....2

FOR THE COMMONS.

Powell,.....
Murphy,.....10
Wright,.....6
.....3

The following are the returns from on board the Receiving ship "Arctic," C. S. Navy:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Vance,.....
Holden,.....36

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—FOR SENATE.

E. W. Hall,.....
.....4

FOR COMMONS.

S. J. Person,.....
.....1

FOR SHERIFF.

E. D. Hall,.....
S. R. Boykin,.....2
R. B. McRae,.....3
.....1

SOUTHERLAND'S BATTERY—FOR GOVERNOR.

Vance,.....
Holden,.....63

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—SENATE.

E. W. Hall,.....
.....None

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

J. D. Eccleston,.....
S. R. Bunting,.....6
J. W. Wright,.....
H. R. Hawes,.....19
.....12
.....10
.....4

SHERIFF.

E. D. Hall,.....
S. R. Bunting,.....3
R. B. McRae,.....18
.....2
.....31

The following is the vote for Governor of Co. "C," 18th N. C. Battalion:

Vance,.....
Holden,.....101
.....None

The following is the vote in Captain W. R. Bass' Company:

Governor—Vance 82; Holden 60.

Senate of North Carolina—Brooks 9; W. T. Faircloth 22.

Commons of Wayne—M. K. Crawford 4; J. M. Cahoon 5; Jas. B. Barnett, 37; J. C. Rhodes, 6.

Sheriff of Wayne—Lt. R. C. Barden, 50.

Vote of Columbus county, in Capt. Buie's Company:

For Governor—Z. B. Vance 22; W. W. Holden 0.

Senate—John W. Ellis 9; Jas. A. Pritchett 17.

Commons—E. Cooper 11; J. H. Stephens 8.

Sheriff—W. C. Powell 6; Capt V. V. Richardson 15; Lt. A. Buie 5; Edwin 5; Elija Cruen 1.

The following is the vote of Company A, Second Regiment N. C. T:

For Governor—Vance, 24; Holden, 15.

For Senate of New Hanover County.—Hall, 4; McRae, 4.

The following is the vote of Company D, 10th Battalion, N. C. T:

For Governor—Vance, 26; Holden, none.

Company C—Vance, 102; Holden, none.

Company A and B voted—Vance, 45; Holden, 22.

Recapitulation of the Vote for Governor, as cast by the Army in and around Wilmington.

	Vance.	Holden.
City Garrison,.....111		10
General Hospital No. 4,.....51		1
Wayside Hospital,.....15		0
Engineer Corps,.....18		0
Artillerists in the City,.....28		14
Steamer Yadkin,.....63		0
.....35		0
Camp Lamb,.....61		4
Company A, 10th Battalion,.....112		2
Capt. Buie's company,.....101		0
Capt's Island,.....54		0
Company D, 10th Battalion,.....405		37
Companies A and B, 10th Battalion,.....26		0
Reserves on the Cape Fear—Navy,.....43		22
Fort Campbell,.....26		4
Fort Caswell,.....174		31
Coast Guard,.....157		40
Fort Fisher,.....60		4
Smithville,.....437		125
.....147		14
2120		279

Eight companies of 40th regiment voted on Smith's Island, one at Sunset Ferry, and one at Wilmington. Total vote of the regiment, Vance 472; Holden 43.

An Appeal for Augusta.

Two years ago the writer of this article made an appeal in Augusta for Wilmington sufferers. It was responded to promptly by the people of Augusta. It was when the yellow fever raged in this city, and when death visited many happy firesides; every person here remembers the sad scenes which then surrounded them. Is there one left who had that time, of which I speak? The cloud which was cast over the brightest of your hopes—the blank in the cup of joy which many entertained for the fate of her precious one? Then the Angel of mercy from Charleston discharged their duties, and administered mercy to a fated city. Gen. Beauregard administered to the wants of suffering humanity by sending his own physicians to the relief of Wilmington. And we remember and must appreciate the deep feeling which was excited throughout the whole country in behalf of that unhappy people. The scene has changed.

Augusta is now the abode of wounded and sick soldiers. They call for articles to be sent to alleviate their sufferings. Petersburg extends attention. Every person must do all in his power for the sake of our common country. Each one of us must make proper application for himself. In a conversation to-day from Dr. Eve, of Augusta, he says:—"Spread what you can, it is greatly needed for the sick and wounded." Remember Petersburg and the brave men there, and their comma der whose kindness and heroism his countrymen have all by heart. He calls for assistance for his brave and suffering men.

M. A. B.

A Rebel Vessel in Disguise.

PORTLAND, July 16.—Governor Cony has information that the steamer Jung Rung, which sailed from St. John's on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Currier, in this State, on Thursday night. The Custom House officer boarded her and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden, and was pierced for six guns.—Next morning at 5 o'clock she sailed. This information has been communicated by Governor Cony to Secretary Welles. She intends, doubtless, to run the blockade, take on board an armament, and enter upon her career as a rebel cruiser.

From the London Index.

LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Blockade Running at Charleston and Wilmington.

VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON AND WILMINGTON FROM JANUARY 1, 1863, TO THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1864.

No.	Names.	Trips In.	Trips Out	Remarks
1	Annie Childs,.....	2	1	Captured
2	Herald,.....	17	17	Destroyed
3	Leonard,.....	2	1	Destroyed
4	Beauregard,.....	9	8	Destroyed
5	Margaret and Jessie,.....	8	8	Destroyed
6	Giraffe (R. E. Lee),.....	9	9	Captured
7	Pernambia,.....	9	9	Captured
8	Nicolai I.,.....	0	0	Captured
9	Aries,.....	1	1	Captured
10	Cal pso,.....	3	3	Captured
11	Ruby,.....	4	4	Captured
12	Douro,.....	1	0	Captured
13	Granite City,.....	1	1	Captured
14	Eagle,.....	3	3	Captured
15	Emma,.....	4	3	Captured
16	Gertrude,.....	1	1	Captured
17	Pearl,.....	0	0	Lost
18	Thistle, No. 1,.....	1	1	Captured
19	Kate, No. 1,.....	14	14	Captured
20	Kate, No. 2,.....	1	1	Captured
21	Georgiana,.....	0	0	Captured
22	Princess Royal,.....	4	3	Captured
23	Britannia,.....	1	0	Captured
24	Norseman,.....	1	0	Captured
25	Records,.....	1	1	Lost
26	Lizzie,.....	2	2	Lost
27	Charleston,.....	1	1	Lost
28	Hebe,.....	1	0	Lost
29	Merrimac,.....	1	0	Captured
30	Huntress,.....	4	4	Lost
31	Ella and Annie,.....	9	9	Captured
32	Pet,.....	8	8	Now running
33	Alice,.....	8	8	Now running
34	Fannie,.....	3	3	Lost
35	Elizabeth,.....			
36	Mountrie,.....			
37	Arabian,.....			
38	Banshee,.....	2	1	Lost
39	Venus,.....	8	8	Captured
40	Advance,.....	3	3	Lost
41	Juno, No. 1,.....	9	9	Now running
42	Phantom,.....	1	0	Lost
43	Crusader,.....	3	3	Lost
44	Crosstadt,.....	0	0	Lost
45	Hansa,.....	1	0	Lost
46	Mary Anne,.....	9	9	In England
47	Flora,.....	5	4	Captured
48	Flora, (screw),.....	4	4	Lost
49	Juno, No. 2,.....	7	6	Used by Government in Cape Fear River
50	Eugenie,.....	1	0	Lost
51	Gibralta,.....	4	4	In England
52	Don,.....	1	1	In England
53	Adela,.....	5	5	Captured
54	Scotia,.....	0	0	Captured
55	Anglia,.....	1	1	Captured
56	Wave Wild,.....	0	0	Captured
57	Memphis,.....	0	0	Lost
58	Ashville,.....	2	1	Captured
59	Emily,.....	1	1	Burnt
60	Total Cain,.....	2	2	Lost
61	Dinbo,.....	0	0	Captured
62	Ladona,.....	3	3	Lost
63	Columbia,.....	0	0	Captured
64	Circassian,.....	1	1	Captured
65	Peterhoff,.....	0	0	Captured
66	Statira,.....	0	0	Captured
67	Bermuda,.....	0	0	Captured
68	Wachita,.....	0	0	Captured
69	Spunkie,.....	0	0	Captured
70	Diamond,.....	3	3	Lost
71	Spalding,.....	1	0	Captured
72	Lamar,.....	1	1	Captured
73	Jupiter,.....	0	0	Captured
74	Dolphin,.....	0	0	Captured
75	Mail,.....	1	1	Captured
76	Nina,.....	0	0	Burnt
77	St. John,.....	1	1	Lost
78	Hero,.....	1	1	Captured
79	Ella,.....	1	1	In England
80	Boston,.....	0	0	Captured
81	Douro, No. 2,.....	1	0	Lost
82	Lloyds,.....	1	1	Burnt
83	Hero, No. 2,.....	1	0	In England
84	Gladiator,.....	1	1	Captured
85	Fannie and Jen,.....	1	0	In England
86	Little Scotia,.....	3	0	Burnt
87	Bendigo,.....	3	2	Captured
88	Dee,.....	3	1	Burnt
89	Byron,.....	3	3	Burnt
90	Gem,.....	7	6	Now running
91	Minna,.....	1	0	In Nassau
92	Dispatch,.....	1	0	Captured
93	Albanos,.....	1	0	In Nassau
94	Lucy,.....	5	5	Captured
95	Ceres,.....	5	5	In Nassau
96	City of Petersburg,.....	4	4	Captured
97	Coquette,.....	4	1	In Bermuda
98	Star,.....	.	.	In Nassau
99	Rothsay Castle,.....	.	.	In Nassau
100	Cecile,.....	1	1	In Nassau
101	Wild Dayrell,.....	3	3	Lost
102	Presto,.....	2	2	Lost
103	Vesta,.....	1	1	Lost
104	Nola,.....	1	0	Lost
105	Targer,.....	0	0	Lost
106	Heroine,.....	2	0	Lost
107	Dare,.....	2	2	Worn out
108	Will o' the Wisp,.....	1	0	Lost
109	Iona,.....	1	1	Now running
110	Caledonia,.....	1	1	Lost
111	Little Ada,.....	.	.	Now running
112	Florie,.....	.	.	Now running
113	Annie,.....	1	.	In Bermuda
114	David,.....	.	1	In Nassau
115	Modern Greece,.....	.	.	Not in ye.
116	Emily, No. 2,.....	0	0	Lost
117	Index,.....	3	3	Lost
118	Wave,.....	3	3	Now running
119	Nutfield,.....	1	0	In Charleston
120	Thistle, No. 2,.....	1	.	Lost
121	Young Republic,.....	.	.	Now running
122	General Whiting,.....	.	.	Not in yet
123	Hope,.....	.	.	Not in yet
124	Julia,.....	.	.	Not in yet
125	Greyhound,.....	.	.	Not in yet
126	Minnie,.....	.	.	Not in yet
127	North Heath,.....	1	1	Now running
128	Bonita,.....	.	0	Not in yet
129	Iona, No. 2,.....	0	0	Lost
130	Red Jacket,.....	0	0	Lost
131	Edith,.....	1	0	Lost
132	Constance,.....	.	.	Now running
133	Lady of Lyons,.....	.	.	Not in yet

SUMMARY.

50 vessels captured.
44 vessels lost or burnt.
1 now running in Cape Fear.
6 returned to England.
1 worn out.

31 running or expected in.
38 captured or lost before reaching Confederacy.
12 captured or lost before making one round trip.
16 captured or lost before making 2nd round trip.
3 captured or lost before making 3rd round trip.
11 captured or lost before making 4 h round trip.

Out of 17 vessels owned in whole or in part by Government,
12 have been captured or lost.
1 is worn out.
1 gone to England for repairs
3 still running.

Out of 116 private vessels,
82 have been captured or lost.
6 are out of the trade.
28 still running.

Exports of Cotton from Wilmington, from January 1, 1864, to April 1, 1864—On Government account: War Department, 1,367 bales; Navy Department, 2,493 bales; War Department contracts, 2,670 bales=6,430. On private account, 14,393 bales.—Total export, 20,828 bales. Value, 50*l.* to bale: Government, 321,500*l.*; private, 719,900*l.* Total, 1,041,400*l.* The first glance at this statement, with its long column of captures and losses, will impress the foreign reader forcibly with the apparent efficiency of the Yankee blockade. Where steamer after steamer comes to grief—where *Leopard*, and *Giraffe*, and *Eagle*, and *Raccoon*, are all successively run down by the Yankees or fall a prey to their vigilance—where *Ruby* and *Pearl* and *Diamond* are seized by them as the conqueror seizes the jewels of an indian monarch—where *Venus* perishes on the stand from which she is fabled to have risen, and *Vesta* is to be mourned like the lost Pleiad, it would seem, indeed, that Confederate commerce was virtually closed up, and all communication with the outer world, on the part of the Confederates, cut off in fact as in theory. But a careful examination of the tables will conclusively establish the exact converse of this hypothesis. While many steamers are beached, sunk, or captured upon their first trip, many others, and the large majority, make several trips before they go to the bad, and others run in and out with such frequency and ease that when at last they sink or burn or are taken by the blockaders, it is upon the principle that the pitcher that goes often to the well must some day or other be broken. It will be observed that, during fifteen and a half months, *out of five hundred and ninety attempted trips, four hundred and ninety eight were successful*—in other words, as nearly as possible, of every six vessels that dared the blockade five went through, or that only one-sixth of the Confederate marine has been disturbed, speaking of cargoes and not of bottoms. Now it may be, in Earl Russell's opinion, an efficient blockade which lets five vessels go through and apprehends or destroys the sixth, but it hardly comes up to the requisitions of international law. Yet this blockade must be respected. It is maintained, you know, by the greatest people on earth against a handful of rebels.

Since the above tables were made out, seven steamers the *Lucy, Young Republic, Mars, Minnie, Greyhound, Helen*, and *Atlanta*, have arrived in Wilmington, and one, the *Rothsay Castle*, has run into Charleston through the ironclad fleet off the harbour of that city.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—THE YANKEES FEAR ANOTHER RAID, &c.

RICHMOND, July 29th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 27th instant has been received.

The enemy are again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was considerable excitement in Baltimore yesterday in consequence.

The intelligence that this invasion had been shattered was unsatisfactory, but sufficient to cause uneasiness in Washington.

Gen. Wright has been assigned to the command of the 6th and 19th army corps.

The report of Averill's death is not confirmed.

Nothing important from Grant or Sherman.

The Democratic Union Association of New York held its first meeting of the campaign on the 26th. The principal speaker was Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, who spoke strongly in favor of a speedy peace.

The last quotation of gold was 253.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, July 29th, 1864.

European advices of the 16th instant have been received.

A deputation from the society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America, waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th and urged the government to mediate for a restoration of peace between the belligerents. They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was virtually accomplished, and the prolongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter.

Palmerston, in reply, said that they who in quarrels interfere will oft wipe a bloody nose. He was not afraid of a bloody nose, but feared that mediatory proposals would be premature.

The news from the continent indicates a peaceful settlement of the Dano-German question.

The Confederate loan had further advanced, and was buoyant.

FROM MACON—FIGHTING AROUND ATLANTA—THE YANKEES DRIVEN BACK—GENS. STEWART, LORING, WATHALL AND WHEELER REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED—CAVALRY RAID, &c.

MACON, Geo., July 29th, 1864.

The latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph are up to yesterday evening. We learn by the train which left at night-fall that the enemy attacked our left extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee, on yesterday, and were repulsed and driven about one mile.

Later last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars to bring the wounded to the rear.

A telegram dated yesterday at Atlanta from a high officer to Gen. Johnston, was received here, which says that fighting is now going on. We have driven them. Details not known. Stewart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded.

A private telegram from Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western railroad below Jonesboro' this morning and are reported tearing up the railroad in this direction.

Another cavalry force of the enemy is to-day reported near Clinton, advancing towards this place.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Gen. Brooks, commander of the 10th corps, has resigned.

Stephen Hutzelberger has arrived in Baltimore from Richmond, and taken the oath of allegiance.

Messrs. Wm. Gilmor and G. Bryce Huffman, arrested during the recent excitement in Baltimore, have been released on parole.

Trains are running on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—passengers changing at Harper's Ferry until the bridge is finished.

Brig. Gen. Daniel McCook, died in Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday last, from wounds received in the attack upon Kenesaw Mountain.

A letter from Washington to the Tribune says the total number of patients in all the military hospitals throughout the country is about *ninety thousand*; in the camp hospitals *fifty thousand*—making a total of one hundred and forty thousand.

Four hundred factory girls, working in the cotton factory at Roswell, Ga., were arrested by order of Sherman, the unfeeling beast, and sent north of the Ohio river, penniless and friendless, to seek a livelihood among a strange and hostile people.

John A. Murray, formerly of Easton, Md., Abraham S. Parks, a Lieutenant in the 22d Virginia infantry, and A. S. Crutchfield, of Virginia, reported themselves to the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, as deserters from the Confederate army, took the oath and were released.

Noble Sentiments from a Northern Lady.

A lady in Iowa writes to her brother, a soldier in the Confederate army at Mobile as follows:

Oh, how I long for the day to arrive when hostilities will cease, and the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with the glorious wreath of victory, having achieved their independence and secured themselves from the Yankee tyrants! I pray fervently that the South may succeed, and I know they will, for God is with them, and they must succeed.

If I were in the South I would make clothes for the soldiers. I wish I were near you, for I know I could aid in making you comfortable. It is needless for me to say to you to be cheerful amid all the privations and hardships you have to undergo; for a knowledge of holiness of the cause in which you are engaged is sufficient to silence the cry of complaint or dissatisfaction.

The South's all is at stake! Never—never give up to the slaves of the Northern despots. My heart throbs in anxious expectations of the happy results of this spring's campaign. Victory must be yours!

The noble soldiers of the South cannot be permitted by an almighty, merciful and just God, to spill their blood much longer, fighting with the worthless scum of the North.

How many hearts the hateful Abolitionists have made to bleed! I cannot bear to look at one of them, much less to speak to them.

A call was made through the papers for the Catholic ladies to meet at one of the public school houses to adopt measures to collect means and take tables at the Sanitary Fair; but, thank God, only seven Catholic ladies in D—— attended it.

Three cheers for the Catholic ladies of D——! True to principle, to justice, and the Constitution framed by the wisest and best of men. If the ladies of D—— could wield the governing sceptre, peace would soon smile upon the land now desecrated by this unholy war.

I do love to hear you speak so hopefully and sanguine of success; but why should any one feel or speak otherwise? I feel so, too, and if I were a man I would be at your side, battling for the homes, the firesides, and the altars of the South—above all, for dear, sacred liberty.

As Far from the End as Ever.

The Chicago Times acknowledges that the efforts of the North in this war have proved a disastrous failure, and that really the Government at Washington is no nearer the subjugation of the rebellion than it was two years ago. It speaks thus boldly:

The three main causes upon which the Administration and its adherents have relied for assistance in the suppression of the rebellion, viz: starvation, financial ruin and demoralization, have all failed to render the Union cause the slightest assistance. With ample supplies, with armies that are a unit in their resistance, the South opposes us everywhere to-day with as much determination and in as great force as ever. The rebel armies are nowhere demoralized; on the contrary, they are everywhere a unit in their resistance to the North, and, in addition, present at every point a strength as numerically great, in spite of continued and enormous losses, as that with which they have opposed us at any time during the war. Practically we are not one rood nearer the subjugation of the rebellion than we were one year or two years ago. We have captured a few forts and other strongholds, but we have not conquered the people; we do not hold the country; nor have we suppressed, to any extent, the spirit of the rebellion.

The parties now attempting the task are utterly unable to effect what they have undertaken. They have spent some two thousand million dollars; have plunged the nation into practical bankruptcy; have had an armed force of nearly or quite two million men; have sacrificed a quarter million lives, and incapacitated an equal number of men from their duties as citizens; have demoralized the whole country—and yet, despite all these tremendous sacrifices, have accomplished scarcely anything towards subjugation of the rebellion.

BRITISH HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES AND PREDICTIONS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Times, July 5.

Again the Fourth of July has come and gone, and the war between the Federals and Confederates lingers on with increasing, but still unavailing slaughter. No one from an observation of what has been passing on that wide field of war during the present year can say that the contest appears any nearer the issue so long hoped for by the invaders. The last Fourth of July was an auspicious day for them. The event which illustrated it changed for a time the public opinion of Europe, and elated the Northerners themselves to a point which made them ready to submit to all the labors and sacrifices of a new campaign. Gen. Grant won his reputation by the capture of Vicksburg, a piece of able strategy, and the greatest blow which had been struck at the independence of the seceded States. * * *

As to prediction of the future—assurance is that the sun of American freedom is only temporarily eclipsed, and will soon shine out as bright as ever and dazzle the timid eyes of the Old Country—we are quite prepared for them, and would not willingly see them lose their usual place in the proceedings of the day. But there is a part of the Fourth of July oration which certainly might be abandoned—that which contains the historical reminiscences of the revolutionary war, and the invectives against poor old George III, and his unhappy ministers and generals. The people of sense and good taste in the North must begin to think by this time that the world has heard enough about the Stamp act and the Tea tax, the threatened legislatures, the imprisoned citizens, Lord North, the Hessians, the Indian allies, the devastated country, the occupied and oppressed towns, and the various individual outrages which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British. For seventy years these things have been made the staple of every American school history, and have taught each child in the Union to feed and cherish hatred against the land of his forefathers. On the great annual festival, especially, they have been set forth with all the exaggerations which distinguish the eloquence of mere display. But, with the history of the last three years before them, can any Northern orator drag up again these tyrannies of the past and not feel that, with a changed name, the fable is being told of himself? George III, with his Old World notions of allegiance and of the duty of kings to maintain their authority, thought to coerce the colonies into obedience to himself and the Parliament, which, according to all the legal theories of the time, had a general authority over them, the federals have gone to war to coerce the inhabitants of a number of the States of their Union to keep under a government which they have repudiated, millions of men who constitutionally are on equal terms with themselves, and over whom they have neither legally nor morally any just control. This war has been carried on with a cruelty which far surpasses anything that can be laid to the charge of England, though the lapse of eighty years has softened men's manners, and has caused humanity to be respected even in the camp. Towns have been burned down in diabolical wantonness, the inhabitants of a captured city have been put to work in chains, whole sale plunder has impoverished the chief people of a conquered State, Congress has passed acts confiscating the property of an entire community, and the Executive at Washington has allowed it to be understood that its armies will, if successful, do what Saracens and Tartars spared to do—will unseat the population generally, and divide their lands among the conquering soldiery. But if the rods of George III have become the scorpions of President Lincoln, the failure of the former has not been more complete than that which a contemplation of the state of affairs in the middle of 1864 shows us to have attended the efforts of the Federal Government. The old boasting about Saratoga and Yorktown ought to be heard no more among a people which has seen so many armies defeated in battles where they have represented the invading English, and where the Confederates have taken their old part of men fighting for life, liberty and honor. There is a sad similarity between Pope and Hooker to-day and some of the luckless officers of King George in the last century. Burgoyne may be paralleled by Banks, and who knows that Cornwallis and his little army may not have been the prototypes of some grander failure on the soil of Virginia.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

The Niagara Correspondence.—Greeley's Account of his Negotiations.—Jacques' and Kirk's Visit to Richmond.—Yankee Account of the Fight at Snicker's Gap.—From Grant's Army.

We make the following extracts from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23d, the latest date received here:

THE NIAGARA CORRESPONDENCE.

HORACE GREELEY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

From the New York Tribune,

The telegraphic stories concerning Peace Conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further negotiations than were fully authorized and more than authorized. But these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with the view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing or receiving or discussing hypothecated terms or bases of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiations with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is no wise inclined to violate.

More than this, he does not yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. And all that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

THE FIGHT AT SNICKER'S GAP

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

SNICKER'S FERRY, July 20.—The forces under Maj. Gen. Wright have pursued Early and Breckinridge from Washington to this place, sometimes skirmishing with their rear guard, which proved to have been kept 24 hours in the rear of the main body for purposes of observation. It invariably fled when attacked. When near Purcellsville, some miles South of Snicker's Gap, Duffie's cavalry, of Gen. Crook's command, came upon their trains and captured 82 of their wagons, with but slight loss. Up at the mouth of the Gap he had a more serious time, and lost a few men. Crook then brought up his cavalry, and passing through the Gap, reached the ferry, which was so strongly protected that he could not cross.

The next day General Wright came up with some of his troops, and soon determined to attempt a crossing, sufficiently at least to determine their strength. He did so, and, under cover of artillery fire, crossed over several regiments, which maintained their ground manfully for some time; but just as reinforcements were about to join them they came back, the right of the line being in some confusion. The whole Yankee loss is estimated at 300 men.

UNOFFICIAL COMMISIONERS TO RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states, in reference to the visit of Jaques and Kirke to Richmond, that the report that they acted in an official capacity for the Federal Government, or that they were in any respect recognized either at Washington or in Richmond as agents, messengers, envoys &c., of the United States, is untrue. The object of their mission was not present in its nature, but altogether ulterior, and dependent upon circumstances which may arise hereafter. Although it is not officially known what was the precise object of their mission, still it is understood that it looked to a restoration of peace. They reached Richmond by passing, with permission, through Grant's lines. They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and, in fact, every courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed towards the capital. As soon as Colonel Jaques arrived in Richmond, he requested that he might be placed under guard, which was immediately done, although the entire freedom of the city was imm